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## GRADE SCHOOLS OF BROOKLINE HOLD EXERCISES

Edward Devotion Class Has Six Honor Pupils—Ariel C. Carstens Reads an Original Composition and Dr. Wilcox Talks

### SOME COME TONIGHT

At John D. Runkle School Where the Rev. Willis H. Butler Makes Address, Feature Is Singing by Chorus

Graduation exercises at the Edward Devotion school this morning opened the commencement season for the grade schools in Brookline. Graduation at the John D. Runkle school is being held this afternoon and the exercises of the William H. Lincoln school tonight.

Out of a class of 46 at the Edward Devotion school six pupils received special mention in work for the year, these being: Ariel C. Carstens, Frances Clarke, Eliot J. Spitz and F. Frank Vorenberg. The badge for highest attainment in scholarship was awarded to Ariel C. Carstens; in conduct, Albert Neill Osgood; in general deportment, Lawrence W. Bowers. Those having perfect attendance for the year were: Lawrence Bowers, Ariel C. Carstens, Frances Clarke, Alfred Leonard, Reginald Morse, Walter Schildbach, Dan Tyler, Frank Vorenberg and Elbridge Wason.

The pupils marched carrying red and white roses. The school chorus sang "The Age of Gold" and the address of welcome was given by Richard Edward Houghton, one of the students. He urged the continuance of the motive of the school motto of "To Be and Not to Seem."

An original composition was read by Ariel C. Carstens, following which Dr. Dewitt S. Wilcox delivered an address.

A chorus of pupils interspersed the program at the John D. Runkle school with selections from Roekel and Pinetti. The Rev. Willis H. Butler, associate minister at the Old South church, delivered the principal address, followed by the graduates of the Runkle school.

Jessie E. Alison, Adolph B. Allard, Marjorie E. Appel, Mary P. Bacon, Lewis Balch, 2nd, Mary de Blois, Stanwood K. Bolton, Edward L. Brown, Jr., Dorris L. Bryant, Barbara L. Butler, Eleanor Cabot, John Coakley, Henry S. Cummings, William L. Cummings.

Louise Estes, Margaret Farrag, Earl A. Fisk, Hopkins Follett, Robert W. Haskell, Mary Holyoke, Eleanor Hunt, Lora S. Jameson, Edgar C. Lane, Jr., Edwin H. Lemers, John H. Maher, T. Carleton Mackin, John J. McNally, Jr., Amanda M. May, William B. Miller, Leigh Morse, Doris J. Nash, Donald F. Newman, Lloyd G. Penney, Ellen C. Perkins, Adeline B. Pfleghaar, Donald A. Robbins, Joseph G. Rubin, Gertrude Russell, Henry P. Taggart, Henry Dana White.

A feature of the graduation exercises which will be held at the William H. Lincoln school tonight will be the remarks from the friends of the school, showing the esteem in which the faculty are held by the community and appreciation for the work done by the pupils. The address to the graduating class will be by the Rev. Carroll Perry, rector at St. Paul's church.

The graduates are: Mary Ball, Agnes V. Leahy, Thomas F. Campbell, Bernice A. Lynch, Bernard J. Carney, Harold J. Maloney, Francis Carolan, Augustine

(Continued on page five, column one)

## FOUR ENGLISH SUFFRAGISTS LET OUT OF PRISON

Release Breaks Court's Determination to Hold Convicted Women Despite Hunger Strike

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—After five days' imprisonment, four of the organizers of the Woman's Social and Political Union who were recently sent to prison as common criminals have been released under the cat and mouse act by the home secretary. The declaration of the judge that he would advise the government against any release has therefore been ignored.

Meantime the home secretary has become involved in a controversy with Sir Victor Horsley, one of the principal surgeons in England, who has denounced in a most emphatic way the whole process of compulsory feeding.

OCEAN FLIGHT SAID INTENDED MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Robert J. Collier of New York, will try to cross the Atlantic ocean in a flying boat equipped with a 200-horsepower engine of French design and capable of 100 miles an hour or more, it is declared. The attempt will be made this fall, it is reported. The hydro-aeroplane which Mr. Collier will use is being built at the Burgess Company & Curtis aeroplane plant, Marblehead.

## JOHN B. O'REILLY COTTAGE AT HULL



Structure built in 1649 soon to house Hull's public library

## HULL VILLAGE LIBRARY TO OPEN EARLY IN JULY

HULL, Mass.—Opening of the Hull Village library, housed in the John Boyle O'Reilly cottage, which was purchased in March by the town for that purpose, will be made for the public early in July. The building has been completely renovated, though still keeping the features of historical importance.

An old cannon, taken from the fort on Telegraph hill, has been placed at the entrance of the doorway. In the reading-room, formerly used by Mr. O'Reilly as his study, are the stained glass windows in which the poet took especial pride. It was in this room that he wrote the ode read at the dedication of the Pilgrims monument at Plymouth.

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# Morocco Presents Outlet to France Arabs Plan Congress

## RICH MOROCCO FELT TO OFFER FRANCE OUTLET

Colonial Territory Expected to Be of Greatest Economic Importance and Casablanca's Growth Commands Attention

## POSSIBILITIES SEEN

(Special to the Monitor)

BORDEAUX, France.—The value of colonies situated at no great distance from the mother country is far greater than that of those separated from it by a long sea crossing.

The far distant colonies are apt to be somewhat neglected and their growth handicapped, and the legislative measures passed for their benefit by the home government usually have a totally different result, when practically applied, from what was intended. The nearer colonies, on the other hand, enjoy many advantages.

Algeria, for instance, only two days distant from France, is to all intents and purposes a part of France, communication being in some cases easier and more direct than with some other parts of France itself. The commercial activity of this country is undoubtedly, and its economic value as an outlet for French industry, makes it alone worth a large part of her colonies.

Morocco is geographically a continuation of this prosperous Algeria, and French efforts at colonization have for long been directed towards it, without encountering difficulties and disappointments. In the country itself there has been much fighting, bidding fair at every moment to find an echo in Europe, and menace her famous balance of power. At last the situation has cleared and at the present moment seems to be fairly clearly defined.

### France Is Occupying

The final treaties and arrangements, although detrimental to some of France's African possessions, establish definite boundaries to her new territory, and by gradual degrees, and at the expense of men and money France is occupying this territory.

This, however, refers only to the provinces still in a constant state of rebellion. The greater part of Morocco is given up to trade and various commercial concerns, for, like every country newly opened to commercial enterprise, this colony has been invaded by the trader.

Immense tracts of land have been bought, but many are still to be had. An agricultural country and, above all, a country full of unexploited mines, Morocco holds out promises of enormous prosperity. The statistics for the external trade of this colony in 1912 have been published and are appended, and show the results of France's first tentative efforts at commerce in that country, and justify her claim to the first place in the colony's trade.

### Future for Casablanca

Casablanca is at present the only commercial port in Morocco, and in view of the results shown and its almost incredible growth, credit has been voted for its improvement, and for certain specific works necessary to a great port, which when completed will be enormous. Casablanca will with its ever increasing traffic become one of the greatest ports of the Mediterranean.

Brussels was one of the first towns to enter into commercial relations with Casablanca, and has contributed perhaps more than any other to its prosperity and many Brussels merchants have bought large tracts of land in the country. France's port already overcrowded, does not become less so in these circumstances, although Marseilles also affords direct access to the colony.

Morocco, as has been seen, will inevitably become in the future of the greatest economic importance. With its rich agricultural and mining possibilities, it presents a fair field for new effort and exploitation.

France, awakening daily to increased activity, looking in all directions for fresh outlets for her industries, with Algeria included, as it were, in her boundaries, may now see this new possession, Morocco, one of her richest and most prosperous colonies.

### AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
CASTLE SQUARE—"Trip to Chinatown," 8:10  
KEITH'S—"Vaudeville," 1:45, 7:45  
PLYMOUTH—"The House Next Door," 8:10  
**NEW YORK**  
CASINO—"The Purple Road," 8:10  
CORT—"Peg of My Heart," 8:10  
ELLIOTT—"Romance," 8:10  
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"All Aboard," 8:10  
**CHICAGO**  
CORT—H. Warner  
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True," 8:10  
GRAND—"Tik-Tok Man of Oz," 8:10  
STUDEBAKER—"Mile. Modiste," 8:10

## ARAB AWAKENED IS WAITING FOR GOAL AT WHICH TO AIM

Congress in Paris Will Draw Up Scheme of Reform and Will Arrange to Gain the Ear of Europe for Movement, Declares Tigrane Zaven in *L'Humanite*

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Recent events in Beyrouth have given proof of the fact that the immediate future of Asia Minor does not lie wholly either in the hands of Turkey or in those of the great powers.

The awakening of the Arab is a fact which has to be admitted. It does not altogether date from yesterday, but the overthrow of the Turkish empire in Europe has done much to further the unrest which has made itself felt of late years throughout Syria, Mesopotamia and in Arabia. That this unrest is the outward sign of an organized movement is perhaps not generally known, and it is the account of the origin and aims of this movement which is given in a letter written from Constantinople by Tigrane Zaven to *L'Humanite* and appearing in one of its recent issues.

The event of importance to the Arab mind at this juncture, states Tigrane Zaven, is the forthcoming Arab congress in Paris. At this congress the ambitions and the aims of the Arabs will be discussed, and a scheme of reform will be drawn up to which the Sublime Porte will be requested to accede. The congress will also have as its object the ventilation of the Arab cause in Europe, for the Arabs are conscious that effectual reform in their country can only be attained by enlisting the support and practical aid of the foreigner.

### Arabs Are Waiting

It is on the outcome of this congress that the Arabs are waiting to decide on the plan of campaign which they will adopt. Leaving the present, to sketch the origin of the Arab movement, Zaven points to its genesis in the support which Great Britain sought from the Christian Arabs of Syria in the work of reorganizing Egypt.

The reform movement started by these few Arabs took at first a literary form, but gradually it assumed a political character and gained its present large proportions. It is administered by two committees, one with its headquarters at Beyrouth and the other in Cairo. The adherents of the movement are to be found in every class of the community.

For instance, England has the first place in the total commerce of the country, but in the great port of Casablanca, France, who has created the port and to whom it belongs, does twice as much business as England, and owns in that place alone half her total trade in the country.

The trade returns for the different countries are as follows:

Imports	Exports	Total
France	22,461,507	6,730,254
England	10,966,319	1,914,987
Germany	2,367,471	5,820,807
Spain	1,513,635	8,188,278
Belgium	981,935	3,371,314
Austria	361,835	7,288,985
Australia	225,846	3,987,612
Netherlands	158,100	233,630
Other countries	1,139,470	211,157
Total	40,181,785	33,084,338
		63,266,123

### MANY DIAMONDS SENT TO AMERICA

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—For the first months of the present calendar year the exports of diamonds from Amsterdam to the United States approximated \$6,000,000, being perhaps the largest amount ever exported within such a small space of time. The reason for this great increase is to get as many diamonds as possible into the United States before the proposed tariff law, which, if passed, will raise the duty on diamonds from 10 to 20 per cent ad valorem, takes effect.

Should the passing of the law be delayed a few months longer, a year's business between Amsterdam and the United States will have been transacted in a little more than six months, in this line of goods. Speculators both here and in the United States are responsible for this heavy business. It is probable that the latter months of this year will show very little trade in diamonds between Holland and the United States.

The commissioners expressed themselves as much interested in what they saw of the district's resources.

## SIR JOHN SIMON SEES LAND TASK BEFORE LIBERALS

English Party Facing Need of Raising Economic Level of Underpaid Labor as Whole

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, England.—A combined dinner was held at Oxford recently of the Russell, Palmerston, and Eighty clubs to inaugurate the Oxford University Liberal Club.

Sir John Simon, solicitor-general, was present and spoke on the achievements of the liberal government and on the land question, which his party propose to deal with in the near future. It ought to be the essence of the Liberal temper, he said, that it takes more interest in the future than in the past, and the very fact of advance was sure to provoke some resentment. But, if they lost and outpost at Newmarket and were repulsed in an attack on Altringham, they must reply by an advance all along the line.

The condition of England, which was the central topic of 1840, had indeed greatly changed in the 70 years which had elapsed since that time. But it could be truly said that the condition of England, judged by the contrasts between the comforts of the rich and the anxieties of the poor, was less tragic or more tolerable than it was? If the standard of comfort among the poor had risen, so also had the level of expenditure and display among the rich.

It was still true, in spite of greatly improved administration, that hovels unfit for human habitation could not be closed as the law directed, because those who shelter in them have nowhere to go. They still lived under a system of tenure by which the owner of land could rent his tenant on what that tenant had made his premises worth, and under a system of rating which penalized an occupier in proportion as he expended capital and enterprise in increasing the value of his holding. One in every 40 of agricultural laborers emigrated from England last year, apart from migration to the towns. On national grounds they could not afford to wait, and the problems called for imagination and courage and bold action.

They had to bring liberal ideas to the task of raising the economic level of underpaid labor as a whole, and the time to set about that task had surely now arrived. By so doing they would no doubt here and there offend a half-hearted well-wisher. By so doing they would no doubt ask for sacrifices from those who could afford to make them. No doubt they would be exposed to ridicule on the one side and misrepresentation on the other, but by so doing they would have at any rate this satisfaction, that they would be able to show that the principles in which they believed were available today to solve the problems of tomorrow, not less certainly than they solved the problems of yesterday and the past.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—During their stay in New South Wales members of the Empire Trade Commission paid a visit to Newcastle, the great coal mining center of the state, and one of its busiest ports.

The visitors were officially received by the mayor and councilors of Newcastle, and were taken a trip round the harbor to view the scheme of harbor improvements now being carried out. Afterwards a public reception and luncheon took place, the leading citizens attending.

In the course of the speeches that followed, H. C. Langwill, president of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, informed the commissioners that Newcastle was proud of having established a record output last year of 7,000,000 tons of coal. On last year's rate of production the coal resources of the Newcastle and Maitland districts would last for 700 years.

Newcastle was ambitious of becoming an exporting center, and also a great manufacturing district, and was, in fact, on the eve of being the latter. They had there coal, water, materials, labor, and everything else needed for manufacturers. Further, the district was unique in that it was honeycombed with railways running to the water.

The commissioners expressed themselves as much interested in what they saw of the district's resources.

## ARTILLERY COMPANY CALLED OLDEST BRITISH REGIMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Honourable Artillery Company, which recently held its annual athletic sports and military tournament, is one of the most interesting regiments in the British army. In the first place it is the oldest regiment in the British army and almost certainly the oldest regiment anywhere.

While it is impossible to trace the regiment back to its first beginnings it certainly existed in 1087 in the reign of William II.—William Rufus. In 1537 Henry VIII. granted it a royal charter of incorporation under the title of the guild or fraternity of St. George. In those days the regiment existed "for the encouragement of the Science of Artillery, that is to wit, for Long-bowes, Cross-bowes and Handgones, etc." Its honorary colonel has always been the reigning King, or the prince of Wales. When a delegation from the American company visited the parent company in London in July last an excursion was made to the birthplace of Keayne at Wrenbury.

Finally the company is notable for the high standard of efficiency both in its artillery and infantry sections, although, as a unit of the territorial army, it has not the same opportunities for practise as the regiments of the regular army. It may be noted, however, that the marching and shooting competition held annually for the Daily Telegraph cup the company has been third once, second once, and first twice during the past four years. This cup is open to teams from both regular and territorial regiments in the London district and keen rivalry exists for pride of place.

During the recent Whitsuntide camp the "B" company of the regiment distinguished itself by winning the inter-company competition framed on the same lines as the Daily Telegraph cup.

## PATRIOTISM OF FREEMASONS IN ITALY DEFENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—For some time the Freemasons of Italy have been made the subject of attack in the columns of the press. They are accused of a lack of patriotism, of being inimical to monarchical institutions, and of exercising deleterious influence in the ranks of the army.

In the Senate, recently, Senator Santini stated that several thousand of officers in the Italian army were Freemasons and that the vow they were compelled to take on joining the society was not in consonance with the vow of loyalty which they took on entering the army. It was also contrary to military discipline that officers should belong to any organization which had in its membership enemies of the monarchy such as Socialists and Republicans.

General Spingardi, the minister for war, in reply, said that the discipline in the army was perfect and that any breach of duty on the part of an officer would be dealt with rigorously. The minister added that it would evidently be preferable if officers did not belong to secret societies, but he only said this by way of counsel and not in any way arbitrarily.

The Freemasons have made indignant replies to the charges of lack of patriotism. They recall the fact that with the "Carbonaria" and the "Giovine Italia" and other secret societies, the Freemasons were foremost in promoting the establishment of the Italian monarchy.

## MELBOURNE LINES BEING MORE USED

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—In the past five years the revenue from periodical tickets on the Melbourne suburban railway lines has increased as under:

First-class: 1908, £18,048,165; 1912, £24,281,124.

Second-class: 1908, £9,444,025; 1912, £12,511,140.

Workmen's weekly tickets: 1908, £4,072,857; 1912, £6,549,663.

In the same period ordinary single and return tickets, first and second-class, have increased from £37,100,590 to £50,820,021, and special and picnic tickets from £857,800 to £1,227,574.

## EDINBURGH RANKS FILLING

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—At a recent meeting of the City of Edinburgh Territorial Force Association it was reported that the strength of the territorial force was 193 officers and 4412 of other ranks, total of 4605, representing an increase of 162 during the month of May.

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ALTIITUDE FLIGHT RECORD MADE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The height record for a flight with passenger has been beaten by the airman Perreyon on a Blériot

# German Socialists Fight Army Bill Premier Loses on Libel

## GATHERING MEN FOR AUSTRALIAN LANDS COMPLEX

Sir Rider Haggard Says in New South Wales That Great Britain Has No Overabundant Rural Population Now to Spare

## TOWN FOLK DESIRABLE

(Special to the Monitor)  
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—In a speech at Wagga, N. S. W., Sir Rider Haggard, one of the members of the dominions commission, discussed the problem of populating Australia. There had sprung up in the dependencies of the crown, he said, an idea that in Great Britain there was an unlimited number of folk who if only some one would pay their passage money, would go to a distant part of the empire. He felt bound to say to them that there was not an 'unlimited quantity of rural material in England or Great Britain on which they could draw. The land at home had already been much depleted of its rural population. There did not remain any enormous surplus that could be exported either to Australia or elsewhere.

Further, could they expect the home government to be sufficiently unselfish to assist actively in the depletion of its stores of rural population? He thought they would find that it was not. Then they might say: Your argument leads to the conclusion that there is no population that can be sent. He was not of that opinion.

Then they might say: Oh, we don't want your city folk. He asked them to think a little more. Many of the people in the English cities had come in their youth from the English land, and they frequently had young children, and he submitted that young children would, if brought to another country, be placed again upon the land, and soon grow up into useful citizens. Much evidence had been laid before the commission to the effect that very often those children who had been born in perhaps in towns made the most useful colonists, and, moreover, did not by any means wish to stay in the towns. If they wanted to get English population they must go to the towns.

He would add this: If they wanted population they must pay for it. They must take up this question as an earnest proposition of the state, and there was no doubt that the state would have to put its hand into its pocket very deeply. No one could be more convinced than he of their urgent and overwhelming need of people, and in his judgment it was worth any sacrifice they could make to get into their great country a considerable Anglo-Saxon population, and that as soon as they could.

## APPLES ARE SOLD BY GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—T. A. Cobian, the agent-general for New South Wales, states that consignment of 100 cases of apples, grown on the government's experimental farm at Bathurst, noted apple-producing center in that state, reached London in excellent condition and made prices slightly in advance of earlier prevailing rates, the highest price reached being 12s 6d per case.

For general condition, packing and grading, the consignment was one of the best that has reached London from any of the state government farms. On these government farms, which are established in various parts of New South Wales, attention is given to every branch of the rural industries, and young men are trained in the practice and science of up-to-date farming.

## MEDAL PRESENTED TO ADMIRAL PEARY

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERNE, Switzerland—The Geneva Geographical Society honored Rear Admiral Peary recently by presenting him with the Arthur de Claparde gold medal. The ceremony, which took place in the Atheneum, was attended by about 200 persons.

Professor Pittard, president of the Geneva Geographical Society, handed the medal to Rear Admiral Peary, who in thanking the society for the honor done him said that he valued the medal more than any other honor which he had received, since Arthur de la Claparde had been a friend of his for many years. Admiral Peary then delivered a short lecture on the discovery of the pole.

## AUSTRALIAN ANTHEM SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A prize of 5 guineas has been offered by the proprietors of the Weekly Times for a set of three six-line verses, with a refrain of four lines, suitable as a national anthem for Australia, which has none as yet. Music will be set to the verses by Mrs. F. Petersen, wife of Professor Petersen of the University Conservatorium of Music, and the ode will be published in the Weekly Times Annual for 1913.

## ANCIENT IRELAND REVIVED IN GAELIC LEAGUE ACTIVITIES

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—In connection with the revival of the Irish language, art, literature, poetry, music, step dancing, games and much besides, which are promoted by the Gaelic League, feiseanna or meetings are held throughout the year in all parts of Ireland, at which there are competitions in these various subjects.

These meetings are helping to break down the barriers, political and social, which have divided people in Ireland. A common platform is found on which all can unite in the endeavor to bring back what was beautiful in the old Gaelic conversation. The industrial side is not neglected. Every Gaelic leaguer is a supporter of home manufacture. At the recent feis held recently at Kilkenny there are said to have been 12,000 people present. There were 2000 entries for the various competitions. Hurley is an old Gaelic game, and on this occasion a match was played between Kilkenny and team from a neighboring village. A concert was given at which Gaelic-Irish songs were sung to the accompaniment of the Irish harp, which harmonizes so wonderfully with the voice in this beautiful music. The player of the harp wore a dress of Irish fifteenth century design, its graceful form making a very

picturesque effect. Irish war pipes were played also in the open throughout the afternoon.

It may be imagined what entertainments of this kind are doing to brighten country life. As the Dowager Countess of Desart has said, whoever has stood, as she has done, at such a gathering, where some five or six thousand men, women and children come together year after year in friendly rivalry to compete for prizes in reciting, singing, violin playing, dancing, lace making, wood carving, sewing, baking, and even washing, and has spent as she has, nearly 12 hours among the crowd, hearing nothing but good-humored talk, laughter and applause, could not but wish it, as she does, God-speed.

A very successful musical festival, in connection with the same movement, has been held in Dublin, numerous competitions for prizes being offered for the best rendering of certain pieces by violin and piano forte players, string and brass bands, quartets, solo, duet and choir singing, Irish fiddles and Irish pipes. The results were very interesting, in the amount of talent and training disclosed. The entries were large for most of the competitions. A prize winners' concert was held at the end of the week of music.

## DR. LUCACS LOSES LIBEL CASE AND GIVES UP OFFICE

Court Holds That Attack Upon Hungarian Premier Is Partly Proved and Frees Defendant

(Special to the Monitor)

BUDAPEST, Hungary—As already stated in Monitor cable despatches, Zoltan Desy, formerly an under secretary of state, who publicly accused Dr. Lucacs, the Hungarian premier, some months ago of being "the greatest Panamist in Europe" has been acquitted of the charge of libel. As a consequence of this the cabinet has tendered its resignation to the crown.

M. Desy in the statement complained of charged the premier with having taken advantage of his position to sell to the state, at an enormous profit, some of his private property, and also with having obtained large sums of money, for party purposes, from the Hungarian bank in consideration of his giving it a government contract.

At the first trial where the court was obviously under the control of the government, the court refused to admit the evidence in justification, and M. Desy was found guilty. Prominent opposition leaders, however, like Count Apponyi and Count Andraszky took up M. Desy's accusation and made it their own, with the result that the court of second instance quashed the first trial, on the ground of legal irregularities, and ordered a second trial with the result already stated.

The premier's personal honor was cleared, inasmuch as the evidence went to show that he had obtained no personal advantages from the sale of his property. The court, however, held that a minister should not accept money for any purpose from undertakings in contract with the state, and that the defendant must be regarded as having proved one of his points and therefore to be entitled to a verdict of acquittal.

The verdict has been received with very general satisfaction in Budapest where the Lucacs-Tisza regime has never been popular.

## BRITISH TRADE GAINS ONE FOURTH IN FIVE YEARS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Board of trade statistics show that during 1912 the value of the nation's imports was £744,640,631 and the value of the exports £487,223,439. In 1911 the value of the imports was £680,157,527 and the value of the exports £454,119,298, while in 1910 the value of imports and exports was £678,257,024 and £430,384,772 respectively.

In 1910 exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £103,761,043, in 1911 the value was £102,759,134; while last year the value was £111,737,691.

Since 1908 the value of British imports has increased 25 per cent, or by £152,000,000 and during the same period exports have increased by £10,000,000 or almost 30 per cent. Imports from foreign countries have increased by £94,000,000 and exports by £60,000,000. As regards the colonies, exports to Great Britain have increased by £38,000,000 while exports from the home country to the colonies show an increase of £51,000,000.

## ANATOLE FRANCE AT ZOLA BANQUET

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Anatole France delivered a speech at the Emile Zola Society which was received with great applause by the large attendance. After paying a tribute to Zola, the champion of justice, to Mme. Zola and to those who by their presence that evening showed their faithfulness to the ideals for which the society stood, M. France said that the enemies of justice and truth were always easy to recognize. They were always the promoters of hatred and disorders, the sowers of panic, the agents who provoked to agitation, the tartuffes of patriotism always ready to slay with a holy sword.

"Citizens," continued the great writer, "it is for you to defend peace and liberty, the rights of the people, the patrimony of our country, the conquest of the whole human race. For public safety and the safeguard of civilization do not look to governments of reaction, but to all scientific and moral forces of our great and generous democracy."

M. Loysen, the organizer of the banquet, apologized on behalf of several people who were unable to be present, among them being several officers in the army, who had requested that their names should not be mentioned.

## PRUSSIAN ELECTION RESULTS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—In the Prussian elections the Conservatives have lost five seats. Free Conservatives have lost seven, the Conservative Independents have gained one, the Poles have lost two, the National Liberals have won eight, the Progressive Peoples party has gained one, and the Social Democrats four.

## GEN. CHANG HEARD IN COMMONS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—About 50 M.P.'s were addressed at the House of Commons by General Chang, a distinguished Chinese soldier, on the evils of opium smoking in his country.

## PEACE DELEGATES ARE ENTERTAINED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—As already reported by cable, the mayor of Westminster, Ald. H. Lyon Thomson, entertained the delegates to the peace conference recently at luncheon at the Royal Automobile Club. All the delegates, with the exception of Dr. Danefi, who had been recalled to Sofia, were present, and there was a distinguished company of public men interested in the Balkan states.

The chairman, after proposing the loyal toast, drank to the visitors in the famous Westminster loving cup, giving as his toast "Prosperity to the City and Members of Westminster and the trade thereof, not forgetting John Pickering and Joan his wife." He subsequently explained that the loving cup was presented in the year of the Armada to the burgesses of the City of Westminster by Dr. Danefi, who had been recalled to Sofia, and that there was a distinguished company of public men interested in the Balkan states.

The chairman, after proposing the loyal toast, drank to the visitors in the famous Westminster loving cup, giving as his toast "Prosperity to the City and Members of Westminster and the trade thereof, not forgetting John Pickering and Joan his wife."

With love to seal, I as a pledge am given A standing bowl to be used in mirth.

Proceeding the chairman said it seemed to him that the passing round of the loving cup was an appropriate ceremony, at a gathering where they were met to celebrate the conclusion of peace. It was a proud thing for Westminster to reflect that the treaty of peace had been signed in the historic palace of St. James in their ancient city of Westminster, and he trusted that hereafter it would be known as the Peace of Westminster.

The giver to his brother wished peace, With peace we wisheth brother's love on earth,

With love to seal, I as a pledge am given A standing bowl to be used in mirth.

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YOUNG TREES FOR CAMBERWELL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In spite of the efforts of the mayor of Camberwell to save the 30 trees which gave such welcome shade to the Camberwell New road, it has been decided by the Camberwell borough council that, owing to the increase of traffic along the road, the old trees must go. The council have, however, instructed the works committee to plant young trees in place of the old.

YOUNG TREES FOR CAMBERWELL

(Special to the Monitor)

GLoucester, Eng.—One of the largest poultry farms in England is the property of Miss N. Edwards, the owner of Conley, in Gloucestershire. This lady, who is a great authority on all matters connected with poultry farming, sends birds to every quarter of the globe. The farm possesses 32 incubators, with an egg capacity of 3000.

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## TURN OF CURRENT ELECTIONS MAY DECIDE DANISH REFORM

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—The elections to the Folketing or the Danish lower House, which are taking place at the close of the period of three years during which the House can sit, are of exceptional importance, since on their result depends the fate of the government constitution bill. This bill aims at the reconstruction of the electoral system which favors most unduly a small class of landed proprietors.

A Danish correspondent writing to the Morning Post gives the history of the constitution reform scheme and the attitude of the parties with regard to it. He states that:

"The struggle over the constitution bill brought in last autumn by the Bernsten cabinet has now resulted in a fierce electoral campaign. The original plan of proposing the reform of the constitution piecemeal, first altering the composition of the Folketing and of the electorate which chose the members of that body, and then later on tackling the problem of the Landsting, was dropped by M. Bernsten, the premier, who preferred to take the question of the upper House in hand without delay. According to the bill now before the country, the franchise, as regards the Folketing, will be extended to women, and the electoral age limit reduced from 30 to 25 years. The number of members of the Folketing is to be increased from 114 to 132.

"The two existing electoral classes for the Landsting, one composed of the higher taxed electors, the other of the general body of voters, is to be done away with, as well as the right of the King to nominate 12 of the 66 members of the Upper House as life peers. The various town and parish councils, the latter of which have hitherto been outside the range of politics, have now to select the various 'electors,' who in their turn choose the members for the three electoral districts into which Denmark is to be divided for this purpose, the system of proportional representation thereby coming into force. The 34 members of the Landsting then select 12

representative men to fill the remaining seats in the chamber.

"In itself the bill proposes a return to the original constitution of 1849, revised in 1868 when the Landsting was put in a more privileged position than in the 'ground law' of 64 years ago. The Conservative standpoint was a decided opposition to the reform of the upper chamber in such a form, without at least proper 'guarantees' succeeding the abolition of privileges, and without the introduction of proportional representation as regards the Folketing.

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## MOORS HOSTILE BECAUSE SPAIN OCCUPIES TETUAN

(Special to the Monitor)

TANGIER, Morocco—According to the latest information from Tetuan, the outlaws on Spaniards by the Moorish tribes in the surrounding district still continue, and it is fast becoming unsafe for Europeans to go for more than a thousand yards outside the walls of the city.

The mountain tribes have assembled in large numbers, the place of meeting being the famous shrine of Mulai Abd-el-Salam. The tribesmen, it is understood, have decided to fix their capital at Sheshawan, a town which is situated some 60 miles from Tetuan.

There is something, continues the Bombay journal, of the huckstering spirit in the idea that we should use the lever of recognition in order to extract from the new government a treaty regarding the status of Tibet. As soon as formal authoritative confirmation of treaty and customary rights is received, the republic will be recognized, and the other matters under discussion will follow the normal diplomatic course. The new government has troubles enough without being forced into a premature agreement concerning Tibet.

Going on to speak on the question of Chinese finance, the Times of India declares that it would be far better for China to have nothing to do with foreign loans, for in the condition of the country such loans can only mean some measure of foreign financial control. This, however, it declares to be impossible, giving as a reason that the treasury is empty and that heavy obligations have to be met.

# Currency Reform a Duty, Says President

(Continued from page one)

now in the presence of such an occasion. It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative, which we are about to bestow upon them.

We are about to set them free; we must not leave them without the tools of action when they are free. We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff. Ever since the civil war they have waited for this emancipation and for the free opportunities it will bring with it. It has been reserved for us to give it to them. Some fell in love, indeed, with the slothful security of their dependence upon the government; some took advantage of the shelter of the nursery to set up a mimic mastery of their own within its walls. Now both the tonic and the discipline of liberty and maturity are to ensue. There will be some readjustments of purpose and point of view. There will follow a period of expansion and new enterprise, freshly conceived. It is for us to determine now whether it shall be rapid and facile and of easy accomplishment. This it can not be unless the resourceful business men who are to deal with the new circumstances are to have at hand and ready for use the instrumentalities and conveniences of free enterprise which independent men need when acting on their own initiative.

It is not enough to strike the shackles from business. The duty of statesmanship is not negative merely. It is constructive also. We must show that we understand what business needs and that we know how to supply it. No man, however casual and superficial his observation of the conditions now prevailing in the country, can fail to see that one of the chief things business needs now, and will need increasingly as it gains in scope and vigor in the years immediately ahead of us, is the proper means by which readily to vitalize its credit, corporate and individual, and its originary brains. What will it profit us to be free if we are not to have the best and most accessible instrumentalities of commerce and enterprise? What will it profit us to be quite of one kind of monopoly if we are to remain in the grip of another and more effective kind? How are we to gain and keep the confidence of the business community unless we show that we know how both to aid and protect it? What shall we say if we make it very difficult by leaving all else except the tariff just as we found it? The tyrannies of business, big and little, lie within the field of credit. We know that. Shall we not act upon the knowledge? Do we not know how to act upon it? If a man can not make his assets available at pleasure, his assets of capacity and character and resource, what satisfaction is it to him to see opportunity beckoning to him on every hand, when others have the keys of credit in their pockets and treat them as all but their own private possession? It is perfectly clear that it is our duty to supply the new banking and currency system the country needs, and that it will immediately need it more than ever.

The only question is, When shall we supply it—now, or later, after the demands shall have become reproaches that we were so dull and so slow? Shall we hasten to change the tariff laws and then be laggards about making it possible and easy for the country to take advantage of the change? There can be only one answer to that question. We must act now, at whatever sacrifice to ourselves. It is a duty which the circumstances forbid us to postpone. I should be recreant to my deepest convictions of public obligation did I not

## UNITARIANS WILL MEET AT SHOALS

Unitarian meetings at the Isles of Shoals will begin on Sunday, July 6, and close July 20. The first week will be devoted to what are known as "the meetings," during which several preachers and teachers from other cities and theological schools will speak, and the second to the Sunday school institute. This will be occupied with courses of lectures and practical training.

## MILK TESTS WILL BE MADE PUBLIC

Licensed milkmen throughout the city today received copies of letters from the board of health of Boston, notifying them that the results of its examination of pure milk, skimmed milk and cream will be published in its bulletin twice a month with the object of improving these products.

### DR. ABBOTT GOES TO MAINE

Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York, with his daughter, left the Hotel Lenox today for Brunswick and Farmington, Me., his former home. He came here to meet a nephew, Winthrop A. Hamlin, who was graduated at Harvard and extended his trip for a short vacation in Maine.

### MASONS HEAR REV. MR. PAGE

"Am I My Brother's Keeper?" was the subject of the sermon preached yesterday at the Church of Our Father, South Boston, by the Rev. Lucius R. Page, rector, at which representatives of the three Masonic lodges and of Reliance chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of South Boston were present.

press it upon you with solemn and urgent insistence.

The principles upon which we should act are also clear. The country has

sought and seen its path in this matter within the last few years—sees it more clearly now than it ever saw it before—much more clearly than when the last legislative proposals on the subject were made.

We must have a currency, not rigid as now, but readily, elastically responsive to sound credit, the expanding and contracting credits of everyday transactions, the normal ebb and flow of personal and corporate dealings. Our banking laws must mobilize reserves; must not permit the concentration anywhere in a few hands of the monetary resources of the country or their use for speculative purposes in such volume as to hinder or impede or stand in the way of other more legitimate, more fruitful uses. And the control of the system of banking and of issue which our new laws are to set up must be public; not private, must be vested in the govern-

ment itself, so that the banks may be the instruments, not the masters, of business and of individual enterprise and initiative.

The committee of the Congress to which legislation of this character is referred have devoted careful and dispassionate study to the means of accomplishing these objects. They have honored me by consulting me. They are ready to suggest action. I have come to you, as the head of the government and the responsible leader of the party in power, to urge action now, while there is time to serve the country deliberately and as we should, in a clear air of common counsel. I appeal to you with a deep conviction of duty. I believe that you share this conviction. I therefore appeal to you with confidence. I am at your service without reserve to play my part in any way you may call upon me to play it in this great enterprise of exalted reform which it will dignify and distinguish us to perform and discredit us to neglect.

## PEOPLE AND NOT BANKERS SHOULD CONTROL CURRENCY DECLARES PRESIDENT WILSON

WASHINGTON—Stripped of all verbiage and technicalities there are possibly two alternatives in reforming the currency in the opinion of President Wilson. They are whether the people themselves shall control or whether the bankers shall usurp the power. And because of this fact the whole strength of the administration has been thrown behind the Wilson-Glass measure.

The President intends that every possible weapon at his disposal shall be utilized to make the bill a law practically as it stands.

At his regular weekly conference with the correspondents the President today explained that he considers the currency bill just as much of an administration measure as is the Wilson-Underwood tariff bill. The country needs currency reform just as urgently as it does the reductions in the cost of living. The proposed measure may not be perfect—the President admits that he does not consider it—but he insists that it is a long step in the right direction.

The proposal that the President shall appoint the central board of control with the consent of the Senate will not be changed no matter how much the bankers may object. To the charge that such a plan places too much power in the hands of a "political president" President Wilson replies that he does not consider there could be a possibility in the history of this country where a person would be "audacious enough to play politics with the credit of the nation."

Because the banking system touches everybody the President believes control of the general finances of the country should rest here since the President and Congress are directly responsible to the people. He considers that the proposal to have the federal board of control named by the executive is in line with the present system of railroad control.

He recalled to his visitors today that when it was proposed to name an interstate commerce commission which did not have to be composed of railroad men there was a general complaint from the railroad men and bankers. Yet he reasons that now they would be the first to oppose abolition of the commission. Similarly the President insisted that he believes once the proposed banking commission is in operation, it will prove fully as popular and its work will be as beneficial as the railroad commission.

The criticism of the proposed law, that it fails to retire the existing currency which was issued by the national banks safeguarded by bond deposits, does not appeal to the President. Were it brought under the proposed law, the President says it would become emergency currency subject to the same regulations which operate over the emergency issue of \$500,000,000, which the law authorizes. This emergency issue, the framers of the bill plan, shall be available only when needed, as at times of financial stringency or when panics impend. It is to be issued as needed and retired when the emergency is at an end and is not to conflict with the currency already in circulation.

The reason that the figure was fixed at \$500,000,000 was because it was found that during the 1907 panic the amount of clearing house certificates issued was not half this sum and it was felt that this amount would be sufficient. But this is a subject that is open to debate, the President admits, and it is possible that this particular clause will be amended. And the argument that some one bank might try to get the entire issue of emergency currency is put out, the President believes, to becloud the issue and has no actual foundation. The issuance of the emergency currency is the only real weapon, in the President's opinion, which will take from the banking combinations the despotic power they now enjoy of granting or refusing credit at will.

In other words, the President believes that with a central board here in Washington, as provided for in the law, having at its disposal half a billion dollars of reserve emergency currency and the power to fix the discount figure on which it will be issued, the day of the money trust has passed; the great systems of interlocking bank directorates which have dominated the finances of the nation for years will be powerless to centralize all of the cash of the country in their own hands, the small banker, a member of the regional division, will

be the instruments, not the masters, of business and of individual enterprise and initiative.

The committee of the Congress to which legislation of this character is referred have devoted careful and dispassionate study to the means of accomplishing these objects. They have honored me by consulting me. They are ready to suggest action. I have come to you, as the head of the government and the responsible leader of the party in power, to urge action now, while there is time to serve the country deliberately and as we should, in a clear air of common counsel. I appeal to you with a deep conviction of duty. I believe that you share this conviction. I therefore appeal to you with confidence. I am at your service without reserve to play my part in any way you may call upon me to play it in this great enterprise of exalted reform which it will dignify and distinguish us to perform and discredit us to neglect.

## COMMERCE COURT CONTINUANCE IS RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON—Continuance of the commerce court and enlargement of its jurisdiction was recommended today to the House judiciary committee by Assistant Attorney General Denison, Special Attorney Esterline of the interstate commerce commission and Representative Brossard of Louisiana.

Assistant Attorney General Denison advocated a change in the law which will give railroad shippers the right to appeal from rate orders decided against them by the interstate commerce commission. The judiciary committee postponed final action in the matter.

## SOME B. & M. FARES ARE HIGHER NOW

Passenger fares on the Boston & Maine railroad where they do not make multiples of five are advanced today to the next figure that will give that result, amounting to an increase in each instance of from 1 to 4 cents.

While for the present, points to the west of Boston are affected it is expected that this policy will be repeated on the lines into Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, including the Maine Central system.

These are the old and new fares from Boston to nearby points compared:

Old New	Old New
Union Sq. .05	Prospect Hill .05
.05	.05
Somerville .05	Winter Hill .05
.05	.05
Cambridge .08	10 Somerville .06
.08	.06
Cambridge .08	10 Cambridge .07
.08	.07
Foxboro .09	10 W. Colfax .08
.09	.08
Mt. Auburn .10	10 Medf. Hillside .09
.10	.09
E. Watertown .12	15 W. Medf. .10
.12	.10
Union Market .12	15 Wedgewood .15
.12	.15
W. Watertown .12	15 Somerville .15
.12	.15
W. Watertown .14	15 Somerville .07
.14	.07
Watertown .14	15 Somerville .08
.14	.08
Bleachery .15	15 N. Cambridge .09
.15	.09
St. St. .17	20 Hill Crossing .10
.17	.10
Waltham .17	20 Belmont .11
.17	.11
Riverdale .17	20 Waverley .12
.17	.12
Roberts .20	20 C. mats Brk. .15
.20	.15
Waltham N. .16	20 Weston .25
.16	.25
Waltham S. .16	20 Weston Brk. .25
.16	.25
Town Hill .22	30 W. Brand .31
.22	.31
E. Sudbury .35	35 S. Sudbury .37
.35	.37
Wayside Inn .41	45 Ordway .46
.41	.46
Prudential .55	55 Ordway .55
.55	.55
Jefferson .55	55 Old Middle .79
.55	.79
Rutland .1.02	1.05 M. H. Lane .1.00
.1.02	.1.00
Belchertown .1.81	1.81 J. S. Ware .1.48
.1.81	.1.48
Northampton .2.23	2.23 Amherst .2.06
.2.23	.2.06

## NEW ROCHELLE IS CELEBRATING

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—New Rochelle started on Sunday to celebrate its two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary. The formal festivities were confined to services in the churches, but there were informal festivities on almost every street corner all day.

France will take part in the celebration. Two noted Frenchmen, Charles Garrigues, bursar at the Sorbonne, lawyer, author and municipal counsellor of the city of La Rochelle, and Harry Chatonnet, have come from France to take part.

Tonight there will be a reception in the high school. On Tuesday there will be a big parade. On Wednesday the delegates from La Rochelle will plant a tree in the park near the Huguenot house, after which a statue of Governor Jacob Leisler will be unveiled by the Huguenot Daughters of the Revolution.

## NEW IRON RATES ARE NOT ALLOWED

WASHINGTON—Proposed advances in freight rates on pig iron from Virginia points to New Jersey and Pennsylvania were today suspended by the interstate commerce commission and the present rates continued. The commission held the proposed advances unreasonable.

On petition of Illinois and Texas grain merchants the interstate commerce commission today prescribed that railroads may charge not in excess of one half cent per 100 pounds over previous existing rates for grain transportation between the two states.

## FARMING SCHOOL TO MAKE EXHIBIT

The various departments at the Massachusetts Agricultural College are working hard now preparing a fair exhibit to surpass in educational value anything attempted by them up to date. The exhibit will be shown at fairs next fall.

A large khaki tent has been purchased for the exhibit. Many photo enlargements and charts will be used in connection with displays. Various methods of packing apples and other fruits will be shown. The results of work done by the experiment station will be shown.

### TRACTION COMPANY RAISES PAY

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—It is announced that the Michigan United Traction Company has given to all its motormen and conductors in Lansing, Battle Creek, Jackson and Kalamazoo a wage increase. City motormen will get a advance of one cent per hour and conductors one cent per hour. This is for men who have served more than one year. Employees who have worked more than two years and interurban motormen and conductors will get two cents increase per hour.

### COTTON FUTURES ATTACKED

WASHINGTON—A blow at cotton futures speculation was proposed in an amendment to the tariff bill introduced Saturday by Senator Clark of Arkansas to tax all cotton sold on contracts at one cent a pound per pound, the tax to be refunded in case of actual delivery.

(Continued on page five, column four)

## HARTFORD WILL HAVE PORTION OF MORGAN WORKS

HARTFORD, Conn.—Information has been received that some of the art treasures of the J. P. Morgan collection are to be permanently installed in the Morgan memorial building of Hartford, the last two units of which have just been completed.

Members of the Morgan family here say that one third of the entire collection may be housed in the memorial after the preliminary exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York is over.

The Morgan will leaves the disposition of the works to the son, but it is presumed that ideas which the collector advised in regard to filling the galleries of the new building will be carried out.

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# Brookline Grade Schools End Year

(Continued from page one)

M. Manning, Edith M. Casey, Joseph P. McArdele, John T. Caulfield, Daniel J. McInerney, Catherine R. Connolly, Catherine A. Meehan, Thomas J. Conway, Thomas F. Mulvey, Catherine L. Devery, Richard E. O'Day, Anna G. Dolan, Frederic Owens, Christine J. Duggan, John F. Phillips, Florence J. Edgar, Lillian M. Rappel, John J. Fahy, Stephen F. Rutledge, Alice L. Fox, Joseph J. Sheehan, George L. Gettings, Annie E. Shields, Margaret A. Harris, Violet Stevens, Lucy A. Halloran, Nora M. Sullivan, John F. Hennessy, Margaret E. Tonra, Margaret R. A. Hillen, Michael E. Tonra, Charles E. Lacy, John M. West.

Commencement exercises will be held tomorrow at the Lawrence school, graduating a class of 39; Heath school, with a class of 22, and at the Pierce school.

## Lynn's Graduations

LYNN, Mass.—Graduation exercises of the Lynn public schools are now well under way and by the end of the week many pupils will be eagerly awaiting admittance in the fall to high school or college courses although many will have already entered upon business careers.

Diplomas will be presented tonight to the 88 graduates of the Classical high school by Mayor George H. Newhall.

Arnold S. Potter, who stands first in scholarship in the class, will deliver the valedictory address. The senior class gift to the school will be presented by Miss Rachael MacLean who won the Lucy Allen medal this year for declinations.

Lawrence Walker will deliver the class ode and the class history will be given by Miss Edith L. Coombs, who has been assistant editor of the Gazette.

Harvard scholarships have been won by Joseph Atwood and Arnold Potter of the Classical high and Miss Pearl Hood is the winner of the Outlook Club's Radcliffe College scholarship. The honor pupils, or Faunce scholars, are, besides the three already mentioned, Miss Hope Hood, Miss Blanche Goodman, Miss Dorothy Sampson, Miss Lillian Tinkham, Miss Lila Whitten and Miss Isabel Turnbull.

Sixty-nine pupils of the Cobbet grammar school, 36 girls and 33 boys, will receive certificates of admission to high school at the exercises to be held Wednesday night. The valedictory will be delivered by Chester Phillips and Helen Cole at the head of the class will bear the banner upon which is inscribed "Perseverance Conquers All."

Honor pupils at the Cobbet are: Helen Cole, Sarah G. Geibiner, Mary McLeod, Ralph Leach, Frank A. Balch, Wallace T. Adams, Gilda Valeri and Chester Phillips.

From the Pickering school 40 pupils will graduate this year, the largest class on record. Eight of these pupils have completed the nine year elementary course in eight years: Grace Tarbox, Ruth Piper, Herbert Batchelder, Christine Quinn, Mildred Ahlquist, Jennie Wright, Carroll French and Kenneth Coombs. Four who have not been absent or tardy during the past year are Clyde Eastman, Esther Brown, Grace Saunders, Kathryn French.

Nearly 70 will graduate from the Ingalls school, Freda Libby having been selected to bear the banner. The pupils who have won the highest rank in scholarship are Gladys Jenkins, Ruth Magnuson and Joseph Franklin.

Among the 54 graduates of the Lewis school are seven pupils who have a perfect record for the year. They are: Joseph A. Andrew, Frank O. Chandler, Julius Deininger, Leon A. Dowling, Frances J. McGivern, Lewis Day and Dolores W. Hunting.

Attendance records are won by Harry S. Stiles, who has been absent but once in his school career. Alice J. Cornish has never been tardy and has a perfect attendance record for three years past. Marion D. Flanagan and Ella M. Hooper have also been perfect in attendance throughout the past year.

## SAUGUS SCHOOL GRADUATES 23

SAUGUS, Mass.—Saugus high school will graduate 23 students at the commencement exercises to be held tomorrow night. Following are names of graduates: Classical course—Walter Dunbar Blossom, Marguerite Cecilia Burns, Irving Elmer Campbell, Vernon Wynne Evans, Mildred Frances Emerson, Annie Margaret Flynn, Selma Koehler, Mabel Mildred MacLeod, Heleyna Penny, Ida Bray Walker.

Latin scientific course—Dorothy Florence Cochrane, Harold William Crowell, Edward Harrington Davis, Marian Adelta Evans, Isobel Forsythe Foss, Ralph Martin Kellogg, Grace Olivia Milbery, Robert Barrett Ottley, Frances Mae Pratt, Raymond John Sweeney; English course, Benjamin Quint Belonga, Ernest Ewin Harrison and Arthur Bryant Sheldon.

## LINE EXTENDED TO NORTH STATION

Today the Boston Elevated Railway Company will extend the Allston-Beacon-street, via Boylston street, subway line that now terminates at Park-street station, to the North station both week days and Sundays.

This will give direct connection between Beacon and Boylston streets and other Back Bay points with the North station without transfer.

In rush hours the interval between cars will be  $7\frac{1}{2}$  minutes at other hours 15.

## SUNDAY BASEBALL LEGALIZED

*Editorial View of Connecticut's New Departure Finds a Contrast with the Famous Old Blue Laws*

THERE is Sunday baseball in Connecticut. There may have been for some time past, but not by permission of the community and of the person under examination, for the law was in good part the discipline of the individual. The strict observance of the sabbath was a prime object of the local regulation. It is familiar that it was rigid and extreme. Thus the contrast is supplied to so wide a variance as legalized ball games on the first day of the week.

Conclusion that the amendment of the laws of the state to permit healthful sport, free from money making, denotes a decline in the standards of New England is quite possible. It marks a certain progress, and there is the fullest opportunity for difference as to whether it is fortunate progress or a concession that should not be made. The great fact seems to be that there is recognition in law of a use of the day that has come to be commonly approved. To that extent the law is doing what the early regulations, the blue laws, did. It is reflecting the sentiment, the wishes, and, let us believe, the wise conclusions, of the time in which they are written.

Connecticut may have been acting "vigorously and intensely" on the diamond Sunday, but she has sustained her reputed reticence. She has been "saying as little as possible," very successfully. Even now that the law has been changed and the game legalized, there continues the absence of discussion. None of the Connecticut editors, so far as observed, have devoted their Monday deliverances to the games they attended. The advertising columns carry no announcement of the next Sunday game, possibly in part because there are no gate receipts. It has not yet made a feature of the publicity of the New England lines that they run through Sunday ball country. But the fact is that the game has claimed Connecticut for early conquest and the government has capitulated.

Sunday baseball in Connecticut—powerful in contrast to the repute of the state. Was not this the home of the blue laws? The query presented to a well informed and state proud Connecticut citizen would be certain to cause a breach of the ancient rule of reticence; instead of saying as little as possible, he would say as much as would be listened to on the discussions about Connecticut. The blue laws, he would insist, were the companion of the wooden nutmeg, and both the product of fancy or at best an enormous exaggeration of the truth. He points to the pages of history to show you that the laws of Connecticut hue were not Connecticut's but New Haven's affair and that they were not an actual body of law that deserved the name.

College Graduate—Now that my college days are over, which had I better take up as a career, baseball or authorship?

Professor—Well, there is this to be considered: If you go into baseball and later on wish to make a change you can then take up authorship, but if you go into authorship it is not likely that you could ever get back into baseball.

Whether or not the new tariff bill, if it shall become a law, will have an important bearing on imports, is the really important question.

In thrifty ways is he instilled, And prudent, altogether. Is he who has his coal bins filled In the torrid summer weather.

They tell me that Whappington is a self-made young man?"

"Yes, he is. While other boys were in college, he picked up his knowledge of baseball, boxing, tennis, rowing and golf right in his own village."

The pitcher and catcher, folks will call "The battery," but why so? Since the men at the bat they give the ball Its battering, don't you know?

## BUSINESS STREET IN HURON, S. D.



HURON, S. D.—City of about 7000 inhabitants, located in James river valley. Division point on Chicago & Northwestern railroad, on main line from Chicago to Black hills and has excellent railway facilities. It is understood that work will soon be started on a new freight depot and passenger station, at an approximate cost of \$175,000. This will greatly aid in handling regular traffic, which has outgrown accommodations.

During last year cluster lights were placed in two principal business streets, adding greatly to city's appearance. Handsome federal building is in process of erection. Nearly all religious denominations represented and there is an excellent public school system. Huron is home of state fair and is known throughout the state as the "Fair City."

## MILITIA OFFICERS PLEASED WITH INSTRUCTION GAINED AT WEST BARNSTABLE CAMP

While some of the militia officers who have just returned from their four day course of instruction at West Barnstable under the regular army officers detailed as instructors and inspectors, are of the opinion that the course they took in the various classes was too vigorous and that the work should have been confined to more instruction and fewer long walks, the majority declare the school to have been the most successful since the school was established some years ago.

Although they admit the work has been hard, they declared it has given them a slight taste of the work done by the men they command in the maneuvers and that hereafter more consideration will be shown by the officers to the men.

The United States army officers who targets

## PRESIDENT SAYS PEOPLE SHOULD RULE CURRENCY

(Continued from page four)

and determine what were proper penalties according to their view of the needs of the community and of the person under examination, for the law was in good part the discipline of the individual. The strict observance of the sabbath was a prime object of the local regulation. It is familiar that it was rigid and extreme. Thus the contrast is supplied to so wide a variance as legalized ball games on the first day of the week.

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In other words, the President would have absolute authority over all banks and would be able to say whether they should continue in business or go into receiverships.

Secretary Bryan as the leader of the radicals of the Democratic party has always claimed that the people can trust their President in a larger way than they can trust the banks. Just how much truth there is in that proposition would of course be quickly established, once the new bill should become the law of the land. The idea is not new, but heretofore it has been discussed in an academic sort of way; now it is to be practically applied to the financial business of the country.

It is pointed out in numerous places that this bill will not only make the presidency a much greater prize than ever before, but will make it distinctly a financial prize, and thus offer the banks

a stronger inducement than they ever have had to go into politics to control it. Publicity laws and corrupt-practice legislation are obstacles in the way of such control, but they are said to be by no means insurmountable. Whether this will actually happen nobody knows, but that the unprecedented centralization of power in the administration bill will have far-reaching political effects, is not seriously questioned. What form these effects will take remains to be seen. They may affect the tenure of office of the Presidents, or they may bring about radical legislation controlling the processes of nomination and election.

President Wilson has taken account of opposition to the bill, inside and outside of Congress, and says he believes legislation will be possible at this session. His plans are being laid accordingly. He has been advised that this probably will mean that the session will run pretty late into the fall, and may possibly adjourn only a week or two ahead of the regular session, to begin in December; but he doesn't mind that, and he hopes Congress will not mind it, considering the importance of the subject, and the need that there is to have something done as quickly as possible.

**WHO CAN SAY?**

They tell me that Whappington is a self-made young man?"

"Yes, he is. While other boys were in college, he picked up his knowledge of baseball, boxing, tennis, rowing and golf right in his own village."

The pitcher and catcher, folks will call "The battery," but why so? Since the men at the bat they give the ball Its battering, don't you know?

## Lobby Investigation

The investigations of the Senate lobby committee continued last week to be very interesting, as they have been from the beginning. They have shown that a lot of people, chiefly those interested in sugar, have been spending money with prodigality, some of them in support of a sugar tariff, and some of them in opposition to it.

They have maintained large and expensive quarters in this city, and in some cases have paid their chief representative \$1000 a month. Other expenditures were incurred, but nobody has intimated that out of this situation there at any time has arisen any wrong doing.

President Wilson himself, in discussing the lobby with some of his newspaper callers during the past week, said that he had not expected from the beginning to uncover anything criminal. But he did want to rid the capital of what had come to be a great nuisance, both to the executive and the legislative branches of the government. It seems likely that the President will be successful in this respect, beyond which the investigation does not promise much.

Practically all of Boston's import traffic for the West now moves by the standard lines and arrangements for handling it are such that an attempt to divert it to the Canadian lines would probably result in diverting it to other ports instead.

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## The Modern Mermaid

Knows that critical eyes are upon her as she rises from the foam. Her bathing suit must be just as perfect in line and cut as her ball gown, and is just as dependent for ease and grace on the Corset beneath it. If it is

### Warner's Rust-Proof

not only is the corset light, supple and resilient, but its bones will never break—no matter how far she swims—and that the whole Atlantic full of salt water can never rust it.

Guaranteed to tub as perfectly as your undermuslins.

A Pair, 1.00 to 8.00

### Our Corset Guarantee

We Guarantee Without Any Restrictions the Satisfactory Service of Every Corset We Sell—the Length of Time That a Corset Should Wear Being Left Entirely to the Wearer's Judgment.

Fourth Floor—Main Store

## Jordan Marsh Company

### RATE DECISION HELPS BOSTON SAYS EXPERT

George W. R. Harriman Holds This Port Is Placed in Proper Position by Commerce Board—He Gives His Reasons

### MR. IVES COMMENTS

Boston's position as a port resulting from the recent decision of the interstate commerce commission refusing to allow import rates from Boston to the West to be any lower than from New York is beset with unnatural obstacles, according to David O. Ives, transportation expert of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

On the other hand, George W. R. Harriman, a Boston engineer, says that Boston is placed in its proper relationship by the commission's decision and should now assert itself for reasonable rates based on supreme court standards.

Speaking of the commission's action, Mr. Ives says:

"This original report, as amended by the supplemental report, states in essence that the rates by the standard all-rail lines from Boston must not be less than the rates from New York to the same western points. The lines through Canada, however, are allowed to charge what are known as 'differential' or lower all-rail rates to the West.

"It

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## TRIED RECIPES

TRIPE ALLUMED  
SOAK tripe 10 or 15 minutes in hot water and vinegar. In a stewpan place one large tablespoon butter and two tablespoons olive oil. Cut tripe in small strips and brown in mixture. Chop a kernel of garlic fine; add a little parsley, onion, celery, one handful dry mushrooms soaked in a little water, a small piece carrot, one cup hot tomatoes, salt, pepper and a pinch of cloves. Cook all one hour and when nearly done add one handful cheese.

VEAL WITH GINGER ROOT  
Buy 15 cents' worth of a cheap cut of veal, cut it in small pieces and dip each piece in flour. Fry one sliced onion, add veal and fry until brown. Then add pepper and salt and a small piece of ginger root. Cover with water and stew until done, adding water as needed. The meat will be delicious and the gravy fine.

### PLAIN STEAK ROAST

Get a good plain steak, cut medium thick. Chop one large onion fine. Spread out the steak and salt, pepper and flour it good. Then put in the onions and roll it tight. Close the ends with skewers to keep the juice in. Spread grease on the outside, bake one hour, and serve hot.

### BEER RISSOLES

Chop cold roast beef and season with salt, pepper and tomato catsup or a little prepared mustard. Make some plain pastry, roll very thin, and cut into pieces four inches square. In each place some of the prepared beef, fold one edge of the paste over like a turnover; drop in hot lard and fry as doughnuts to a very light brown. The paste should be rolled very thin. A delicious breakfast dish.—San Francisco Call.

### SCOTCH EGGS

Cook six eggs for 20 minutes in water just below the boiling point, let stand in cold water for 10 minutes, then strip off the shells. Put one half-cup of stale bread crumbs and one half-cup of milk in a saucerman and stir and cook to a smooth paste, remove from the fire, add one cup of finely chopped ham, one quarter-teaspoon of salt and a few grains of cayenne, then add one raw egg and beat thoroughly. Cover the eggs with this mixture, fry in deep hot fat, and drain well before serving.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## LACE WILL REIGN IN NEW MODES

Advance information for dressmakers

THE question of laces will be unusually interesting to the dressmaker this fall, as Paris has introduced some advance styles which will appear here in the autumn, and which will call for the employment of a great deal of lace.

It is not always the entirely new which is of the most importance in fashions, and to the dressmaker it is of moment always to know what styles will make it possible to use materials which the customer has on hand, and in the case of anything so costly as lace it is especially advisable. There is no doubt that lace will play an extremely important part in the coming season, for it will appear not only as a trimming, but also will be used as a fabric in many of the dresses and evening models, and the dressmaker can be assured of using almost any style and any amount of lace.

The indispensable guide to the purchase of lace will be the manner of its use, and as this will be specified in three styles, to make a broad statement, it will be quite possible to purchase far enough ahead to insure choice of pattern and quality, and also to buy in sufficient quantity to make a profit, says the New York Press.

The first style to be noted is the tunic or dressy coat effect, which is formed by using a deep lace flouncing in straight, rather full style from the shoulders well down over the hips, and either loose or belted and in decollete or high neck. Black is used over white and white over black, and the favorite laces are fllet, venise, chantilly, Bohemian, Spanish or the combination designs. Those with a fancy picot or distinctly scalloped edge are favored.

The second style is the dress foundation of messaline, charmeuse or whatever is desired, with an entire over-dress made of lace flounces. Various widths are used, from 20 inches forming the entire skirt in two rows, and draped to form the fiche and sleeves, to four or five inches with panier or tunic draperies of allover to match. Chantilly, shadow, Bohemian, net top or Paraguayan laces are first favorites, and white is best thought of for these styles.

The third class of model is the tailored or demi-tailored, in which the heavy laces are used as coats and other trimming. Already many of the most exclusive Parisian houses are making fall models in this class; for example, a navy-blue charmeuse calling costume with draped skirt in high-waisted style has a blouse of cream shadow lace with ruffles of baby Irish and touches of scarlet and emerald in the lining, while a coat of heavy handmade binche lace is trimmed with bands of skunk an inch wide.

Lace blouses will be pre-eminent as the dressy costume waist, and so far it seems as if the favorite laces will be light weight in these dainty models. Gold lace blouses are very chic, and it must be borne in mind that when "lace" is spoken of it means the blouse made into the dress design in all high-class models. The three-piece dress is the strongest feature in high-class

## SUCCESS IN CANNING FRUITS

Prize-winning woman tells of her methods

IN THE canning of fruit, to insure perfect sterilization, the fruit and all utensils used must be kept at a boiling temperature until the fruit is properly sealed. When the fruit is cooked in the jars and properly sterilized practically all of the air will be driven out of the jar by the steam. Upon cooling, this steam is condensed, a vacuum is thus formed inside the jar, and this draws down the glass top against the rubber ring and seals the jar automatically. Be sure that the edge of the glass cover that rests on the rubber has no nicks in the edge, as in this case it will not seal properly.

Choose a jar of strong glass, with wide mouth and straight sides. The kind having solid tops, either of glass with a wire spring or of lacquered tin with a clamp fitting over the top, is the most satisfactory.

Never pour boiling water over a glass jar, but plunge it quickly into hot water deep enough to cover it, and let it remain there long enough to sterilize.

The fruit for canning must be fresh, sound and just ripe, or a little underripe. Use a silver knife for paring peaches and pears. To peel peaches quickly place a few in a wire basket, immerse in boiling water for two or three minutes, then plunge the basket into cold water for a moment, then peel. Cut in halves and remove the stones. Two or three stones in a jar improve the flavor. Pack the jars with fruit and when full fill to the top with hot syrup to prevent discoloring. Wash all large fruits before paring. Soft pears, like the Bartlett, may be cooked in jars, but hard pears and quinces must be cooked in water first before the sugar is added.

When ready to work put the rubbers and the glass covers in a dish of hot water on the stove to sterilize. Lacquered tin covers need only to be dipped into boiling water before being placed on the jar.

Prepare the syrup and then stand it on the back of the stove to keep warm while the fruit is being prepared. Put the raw fruit into the jars as tightly as possible without crushing it. In the case of berries knock the jar gently several times on the table to pack fruit. Then stand it in a dish of warm water,

ready-made garments, and it has its counterpart in the dressy lace blouse in the custom toilette.

One might go on to the very marked use of allover lace for negligees, house gowns, etc., and also cite the use of lace ruffles, bands and motifs in all possible effects. Lace is to be the most fashionable of the fall trimmings, and the safest way to buy will be shadow, Bohemian, binche, heavy fillet, torchon or cluny, combination styles, chantilly and net top. Irish will be best in the baby designs.

## LITTLE TASKS OF NEGLECTED

When grouped, they seem insurmountable

HAVE you ever thought how the phrase "the nothing that make up life" applies to housekeeping? I don't mean only in the repetition of daily duties. Those we take for granted, writes Marion Harland. It becomes a habit to accept the routine of things that must be done over and over again. We condense the outline of our actions somewhat as Mr. Podsnap in "Our Mutual Friend" did his, when his world was comprised in "getting up at 8, shaving close at a quarter past, breakfasting at 9, going to the city at 10, coming home at half past 5, and dining at 7."

The little things to which I have reference just now are not an essential part of any one function of our living, but rather accompany and encumber them all. For they are the trifles which accumulate all about us and that we see on every side and never get fully rid of.

Each one of us has her special store in addition to the general set which are to be found in every home. Consider the latter first. To begin with is generally the stack of magazines that we are always meaning to do something with. They are all about the house. We have made a beginning perhaps of sorting them and putting them together. Some one would be glad to have these we say vaguely, and so refrain from dumping them into the wastebasket or the furnace. But we don't pick them all out and tie them in a bundle or pack them in a box and write a card to the Salvation Army to come and get them or look up in the corner the name of some one hungering for reading matter and ship them off to where they will be of some good. Just one of the little things we put off doing!

Then there are the magazines we mean to have bound one of these days. Perhaps they are a technical publication which will be of value for reference. "Don't give those away!" we order when there is talk of bestowing part of the accumulation on some one who would care for them. "I may need them in my business some day and I have saved them to be bound." But because it is a little thing to collect the scattered numbers and take them to the binders we let day after day slip by without doing it.

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in the same class are the books that

## DRYING DEVICE FOR CLOTHING

A BANGOR, Me., reader of the Monitor writes: "I found it very difficult to make room for the large number of children's dresses, stockings, etc., while drying after being laundered. As a solution of the problem I procured a round stick of hard wood, six feet long and one inch in diameter, which, strongly fastened to cleats, I secured to the ceiling, so that it hung about a foot below it. On this, by using ordinary coat hangers, I can hang 25 or more dresses and other articles which it is desirable should be kept in proper shape while drying, at the same time using very little of the valuable kitchen space. It also serves very nicely for drying heavy flannels and the like in winter."

## SAVE OLD COAT

If you are getting a new raincoat do not throw away the old one, but rip it up, wash the pieces and fashion into a kitchen apron, sleeve protectors, cases for sponges or in other ways, says the Spokane Chronicle. A strip set under flower pots on a window sill or table will be a protection against dampness.

## SIMPLER THE HAIR THE BETTER

Choice of ornaments, however, almost unlimited

THE simpler the fashion of dressing the hair, and, of course, the simpler the better, the more careful must one be in the choice and placing of hair ornaments. Much depends on selecting combs and pins of the right size and shape as well as of the proper coloring. In light hair, amber hair ornaments or the so-called demi-amber so smart today, are most pleasing, but in these care must be given to the details of shape and size, says a New York Press contributor.

Some of the demi-amber pins have the heads embossed in the Etruscan gold in filigree or other designs—an exceedingly rich combination. Some of the pins have tiny jewels set in among the filigree in bewitching manner. These are especially handsome for evening wear.

For general wear there is nothing more pleasing than pins and ornaments of tortoise shell. Whether plain or carved, they have individuality, and are always in good taste. There are many pretty boudoirs and barrettes of the tortoise shell, and for those who wish fancy ones, ornaments with designs outlined in gold or silver or studded more or less elaborately with jewels are to be had.

Other hairpins and ornaments of the demi-amber have the artistic designs wrought out in the dull gold, the patterns studded here and there with tiny rhinestones or colored stones.

Side combs of the demi-amber, whether

for keeping in place the stay lock of the growing girl or for grown-ups, are often studded, not too garishly, with the rhine-

## FLOWERED COATS AND TUNICS

Dolly Varden modes in many fabrics

IN THE annals of 1913 Dolly Varden worn only in daintiest fashion. Long streamers hanging down the back with little nosegays or single flowers tucked to them are quaint and girlish in effect, while ribbon frills worn halo fashion are not unknown, but are not as becoming as the more airy concoctions.

Frills that stand up, after the fashion

of the

frills

of the

# Professor Taft Rapidly Becoming Seasoned New Haven Citizen

PHI BETA KAPPA HAS 19 MEN IN WILLIAMS SENIORS

President Garfield in Baccalaureate Tells Class of Value of Motive of Service in Work

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Eleven seniors of Williams College have been chosen by the Phi Beta Kappa Society in the final elections by that organization from the class of 1913. The members picked earlier in the year bring the total number of Phi Beta Kappa men in the graduating class to 19. The newly-elected members are: William B. Clarkson of Brooklyn, Charles Randall Hart of Buffalo, Frank Sampson Kelley of Chatham, N. J.; Warren Post Kortright of Huntington, N. Y.; Richard Vaughn Lewis, Jr., of Irvington, N. Y.; John Richardson Miller of Leominster, Dwight Copley Pitcher of Utica, N. Y.; Schuyler Pratt of Tacoma, Wash.; Emil Robert Stein, Jr., of North Adams, Arthur Lessing Swift, Jr., of New York City, and Edward Richmond Ware of New York city.

Governments and institutions, social systems and men in the mass are advanced to higher planes and happier circumstances through the influence of men actuated by the desire of service, declared President Harry Augustus Garfield in his baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class Sunday in Thompson memorial chapel.

The service included special music by the college choir under the direction of the organist, Sumner Salter.

For the first time in many years no new buildings have been added to the campus during the year.

The alumni dinner will be held Wednesday.

## MAYFLOWER CLUB HOLDS MEETING

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Connecticut Society of Mayflower Descendants held its seventeenth annual meeting at the Hartford Golf Club Saturday afternoon. Herbert Randall of this city presided. A reception was held from 1 to 1:30.

A business meeting followed, at which these officers were elected: Governor, Herbert Randall, Hartford; deputy governor, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Hartford; secretary, Miss Addie S. Arnold, West Hartford; treasurer, Gilbert S. Raymond, Norwich; and historian, Edwin A. Hill, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Edward J. Pearson of Hartford, the retiring secretary, read her report. The membership of the Connecticut society is now 216. Dr. Edwin Allston Hill, historian, read his report.

Dinner, at which 60 covers were laid, was followed by addresses by Percy C. Eggleston of New London, Rev. Dr. Harriman of Windsor, Dr. Hill, the historian, Judge Marvin of Hartford and Rev. Dr. George M. Stone, also of Hartford.

## INVADING FORCE IS REPULSED IN R. I. MANEUVERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island was yesterday supposedly invaded by a hostile force which had proceeded south by rail to the villages of Stillwater and Georgiaville, where its further progress was checked by the demolition of the railroad and bridges.

Such was the problem which troop B sought to solve on the Smithfield reservation, after having marched from the armory on Cranston street, reporting at 10 o'clock in the morning to Capt. J. J. Richards. Upon the arrival of the troop at the reservation the horses were watered and fed, and the men ate dinner. It was at 2 o'clock that the command divided itself into two forces, one known as the "Blues" and the other as the "Reds."

## BOWDOIN HEARS BACCALAUREATE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The exercises of the one hundred and eighth commencement at Bowdoin College began yesterday afternoon, when President William De Witt Hyde delivered the baccalaureate sermon at the First Parish Congregational church.

"Our present national administration is giving the country the finest example of simple and sincere speech supported by consistent and persistent action that we have seen in any department of public service since the military campaigns of General Grant," said President Hyde.

## TAYLOR SYSTEM PROTESTED

WASHINGTON—A petition from the employees of the Watertown (Mass.) arsenal, protesting against the Taylor system of shop management, has been presented to the secretary of war by Representative Deitrick. The petition, bearing the signatures of 340 out of 373 hands in the arsenal, asks that the practice of holding a stop watch on employees be immediately discontinued.

## FIRE DOES \$15,000 DAMAGE

BROCKTON, Mass.—Fire entailing damage of probably \$15,000, much of which was due to water, was discovered early Sunday in the building of C. S. Pierce, 278 Montello street, the fire being discovered by the night watchman at about the same time that patrolman P. Joseph Mason sounded an alarm.

## WHERE PROF. TAFT PLANS TO RESIDE



Joseph Whittlesey home on Prospect street, New Haven

## N. E. MEMBERS OF FRIENDS SOCIETY ARE GATHERING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Members of the Society of Friends all over New England are gathering in this city today for the opening of the two hundred and fifty-third annual session of the yearly meeting which opens tonight at the Moses Brown school.

The sessions, which last through next Sunday, or First day, will begin tonight at 7:45 o'clock with a conference of ministers and workers at the school. Prominent among those who will be present at this meeting will be Prof. Augustus Murray of Leland Stanford, Jr., University and Prof. Rufus M. Jones of Haverford, Rufus P. King of North Carolina and Alexander C. Purdy of Ohio. The principal speakers will be Arthur and Eliza Dann of England.

Tomorrow there will be two sessions, at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., which will be given to the ministry and oversight, and at 7:30 there will be a public meeting for worship and at 8 a. m. a meeting of the permanent board.

Wednesday, or Fourth day, will see the opening of the regular business sessions of the convention. These will begin with a devotional meeting at 8:30 a. m., followed by the business session at 9:30. The program for the morning will have the roll call of representatives, receiving of visiting ministers, reports from quarterly meetings, foreign epistles, and summary of American epistles.

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Wednesday, or Fourth day

# New Books and the Literary Field

## FORMERLY FAMOUS MEN AND ONE WOMAN APPEAR AGAIN IN ESSAYS

Whibley Pen Recalls Overbury, Buchanan and Tiptoft, With Master Hall, Stow, Crichton and Duchess of Newcastle

MORALIST SEEN LAST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A volume of essays by Charles Whibley ("Essays in Biography," by Charles Whibley, London, Constable & Co. 5s.) is at least certain to be interesting. Mr. Whibley is gifted with, or, what comes so much the same thing, has acquired, a style not without distinction, whilst his reading has not caused him to confine his attention to the milestones which Mr. F. aunt noted on the Dover road. He has, on the contrary, strayed down the lanes between the lilac hedges, lingered under the eaves where the swallow has built for centuries, and watched the sun on the blackened dials of generations which never reckoned time as money.

In Mr. Whibley's latest volume, the library has mainly the fragrance of the library, the eaves he shelters under are without exception the work of British builders, and the shadows which fall across his sunials were cast mostly in the sixteenth century. Mr. Whibley is no literary Jerry Cruncher, nor is he out on one of those whitewashing expeditions which cause the reader so often to look askance at the later-day essayist. If that of Sir Thomas Browne is excepted, the names at the heads of his chapters are all familiar to the man in the street as those of men with whose stories he ought to be, rather than, acquainted.

To such a one, this very fact will prove not the least charm of the pages, whilst the scholar will find compensation for retracing the path he has so often trodden in the fascination of the new cicerone's conversation.

In the present volume Mr. Whibley tells the stories of seven men and one woman, and a quaint olla podrida they make up. There is Sir Thomas Overbury, a man who, for a decade, was the shadow behind a throne, but who today is known as the author of a book many talk of and few read. Next there is George Buchanan, the very personification of the wandering Scot, the man who fought and argued from Leith to Muscovy, and from Coimbra to the Sorbonne, during the better part of six centuries. The third portrait in the gallery is that of the worthy master, Edward Hall, the panegyrist of Henry VIII. It is not given to every man to maintain the divine right of kings with the vehemence of the author of "The Triumphant Reign" and the member for Bridgnorth was probably the only man in the kingdom who saw in the husband of Catherine Parr the prince who went a-maying with Anne Bullen.

A very different man from any of those was John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, the very type of that age of blood and beauty we term the renaissance, that Buchanan was of the wandering Scot. Tiptoft was the Jekyll and Hyde of the fifteenth century in England, at a moment when that combination was a normal product of the Italian sun. In this way, he was the "fons et origo" of the "Englishman Italianated," who proved such a scandal to Roger Ascham, and who only slowly passed from a Borgia to a "Macaroni."

From Tiptoft, Mr. Whibley passes back, or, chronologically speaking, forward to the sixteenth century and comes to John Stow, tailor, whose sign hung near Aldgate Pump, and who wrote a survey of London which once more many quote, and few have ever read. As a matter of fact, until quite recently Mr. Rhys gave us a reprint of it, in Messrs. Dent's admirable "Everyman's Library." Stow's survey was not very easy to obtain, though it is one of the classics of English literature. The London Stow loved was a little country town, compared with the overgrown city of today. His house in Aldgate was only a few minutes' stroll from the deep lanes, bordered by great elms beyond the walls. Here, he explains, were meadows and watercourses and gentle slopes over which even aldermen might climb. It was a gay little city which went junketing on May day, hung its houses with holly and ivy at Christmastide, and, on the vigil of St. John, shadowed its doors with green boughs, long fennel, orpine and white lilies. There are those who think that these centuries have not wrought a change entirely for the better.

Equally ready to argue with his tongue, far more ready to argue with his sword, was James Crichton, the wonderful boy who conquered the great schools of Europe, and fell in a midnight brawl in the streets of Mantua, during the carnival, in his twenty-second year. Popularly speaking, Crichton is the most famous of the wandering Scots, though actually he was very far from being so. Perhaps he owes this fame largely to Harrison Ainsworth, who being a historical novelist, was naturally untrammelled by the demands of history. Anyway, nothing Ainsworth ever claimed for him outdid the claims he himself put forward in the unsurpassable ability of the brochure in which there being no gentlemen of the press in Venice during the Pentecost of 1581 he proclaimed his perfection to mankind in the simplest and most unequivocal language.

Ainsworth was not the only one who accepted the "Admirable Crichton" on his own terms, though fate, as Mr. Whibley

declares, in his dry corrective way, has spared us "the regret of looking upon a Phoenix of middle age."

Mr. Whibley's one woman is Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, "a princely woman," as Charles Lamb called her. A very remarkable woman she most certainly was; and if she did with ineffable innocence, give birth to a number of self-obvious truisms, with which the world had been very long acquainted, she likewise produced a classic. Amongst the former were "The World's Olia" and "Nature's Pictures," volumes welcomed with courtly insincerity by Bishop Pearson, who wrote so eloquently on the creed, and who had the courage to declare that the duchess was "both a Minerva and an Athens in herself, the Muses as well as a Helen, Aristotele as well as his Lycœum." The classic was the life of her husband, or, as she characteristically wrote, "The life of the Thrice Noble, high and puissant Prince, William Cavendish, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Newcastle."

The University of Cambridge was so overcome that it declared, through its vice chancellor's mouth, that "if generous and highborn men shall search our library for a model of a most accom-

plished general, hereafter they shall find it expressed to the life, not in Xenophon's Cyrus, but in the Duchess of Newcastle's William." In spite of such unctuous flattery the book is perfect of its kind, and upwards of a century later a very great critic wrote of it, with subtle discrimination, "No casket is rich enough, no casing sufficiently durable, to honor and keep safe such a jewel."

The last portrait in Mr. Whibley's gallery is that of a man better known popularly than any of the foregoing, Sir Thomas Browne, the learned physician, and author of one of the best read books in Christendom, the "Religio Medici," the famous fifth chapter of which, packed as it is with wisdom, alone entitled the author to "eternal fame." It is here the famous apothegm occurs, "to be nameless in worthy deeds exceeds an infamous history." The Canaanitish woman lives more happily without a name than Herodias with one."

Like everything Mr. Whibley writes, the book is the book of a scholar, and if as he journeys he never parts with his paddle the waters of an unknown sea, he equally never steers his canoe into the area of the ornamental water.

### LITERARY NOTES

EDGAR JEPSON, author of "The Admireable Tinker," "Lady Noggs" and "Pollyooly," whose fame in England for versatility of craftsmanship is more than ordinary, is described impressionistically by Norma Bright Carson in the June Book News Monthly.

Yale's bestowal of a degree on Alfred Noyes caps the list of many academic recognitions that he has had since he came to the United States early in the spring. Among other men of letters honored by the colleges and universities this commencement season have been Barrett Wendell, Thomas Nelson Page, William Roseoe Thayer and Harry Sydnor Harrington.

An appeal from former students in the Crypt grammar school, Gloucester, respecting help to establish a Henley scholarship has found its way to America and no doubt will be responded to by admirers of the poet. L. Cope Cornford's new life of Henley has been the Houghton, Mifflin Company as its American publisher.

Another interpreter of Californian natural beauty and elogist of the clime and the civilization has appeared in Charles Francis Saunders of Pasadena, "Under the Sky in California," (McBride, Nast & Co.) is the record of his impressions and opinions.

The controversy with Japan over California's land law governing aliens makes unusually timely the book by Professor Corwin of Princeton on "National Supremacy: Treaty Power Versus State Power," Henry Holt & Co.

A recent interpreter of the aims and achievements of Romain Rolland, whose novel "Jean-Christophe" has made him world-famous and won substantial recognition by the Academy, says that the professor of art, musical critic, biographer and novelist is to be explained in the light of the words falling from his lips "All injustice is my enemy . . . My country is everywhere where liberty is violated."

With Thomas Nelson Page scheduled for Italy, Meredith Nicholson for Portugal and Henry van Dyke for Holland, and Walter Page already at the Court of St. James and M. F. Egan soon to be transferred from Denmark to Austria, the "Scholar President" may be said to have looked out fairly well for the "literary fellas" when making up his lists of diplomats.

Thomas Allibone Janvier, whose career has closed, was the author of a series of books about the Provence country in France, about Mexico and about the older quarters of New York city during the last century, which made him liked by a limited but critical circle of read-

ers. He was of mingled Dutch and Huguenot stock, as were some of the best families of Manhattan in its earlier days.

Alexander Irvine, former clergyman and now a socialist advocate, is bringing out through the Century Company an autobiography of his boyhood and a memoir of his Irish mother.

Literature, fictional in type but helpful and especially prepared for "Boy Scouts," is coming out now. Isabel Hornbreen has written such a story, which the Houghton, Mifflin Company publish.

A second American edition of "Willem," by Miss Nethersole, has been called for.

Algernon Blackwood son of Sir Arthur Blackwood and the Duchess of Manchester, whose experience in New York journalism, in farming and mining in Canada and in inn keeping have given him opportunity to study life at close range, is credited with having written a charming fanciful story in "A Prisoner in Fairyland," published by the Macmillans.

Joseph B. Glider is to write of J. Pierpont Morgan's personality in the July Century.

Farnol's "The Broad Highway," dramatized by him, is to be played in the autumn.

Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona" still sells, its eighty-fifth edition having just been printed. The motion picture makers are utilizing it because of its Indian background and incidents of pioneer life.

Payne Erskine's stories are taking well in England.

Reflex influence favorable to the sale of novels is reported by English publishers following dramatization of masterpieces like "Lorna Doone" and their pictures in the "movies."

Miss Mary Johnston's publishers are hinting that her next story will be quite different from her last two. Being a "feminist" it is intimated that she may be getting ready to enter the arena as a woman's champion with fiction as a weapon. Ellen Glasgow, another Virginian novelist, has preceded her.

The July Yale Review has an excellent collection of minor verse by some of the rising verse makers of the country, and worthy criticism of some of the best of recent books, notably one on George Meredith's Letters. This review, now in its second year, is a credit to the university and to its editor, Prof. W. L. L. Cross.

**SECRETARY TO POSTMASTER GENERAL STUDENT LIKE CHIEF**

WASHINGTON—It is an interesting fact that the majority of the secretaries to the heads of the departments in Washington are much like their chiefs.

It would seem as if the members of the President's cabinet have attracted to them men who held the same ideals and believed in the same methods of working.

This is true of Ruskin McArdele, secretary to the postmaster-general. General Burleson is essentially a student. It has long been his custom to read and study far into the night and he is making good use of this method of careful research in taking over his new duties. And in this administration of the post-office, this is particularly appropriate, for the postal system is one of the most intricate of the government's machines.

The secretary to the postmaster-general also is a student and his interest in the department is almost as great as that of his chief. He is investigating in particular the details of the railway mail service, the inspection service and the parcel post, all of which are

brought Mr. McArdele with him and since then the two men have been closely associated.

When he was a representative, General Burleson often made the statement



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RUSKIN McARDELE

## Spend July 4th IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

Enjoy the climb to the clouds, picnics in the glens, tramping over the hillsides, all the while breathing the fine, delicious air. You'll return to the city with renewed hopes and enthusiasm.

### ROUND TRIP FARES FROM Boston

	TO	
Littleton	Intervale	\$3.75
Fabyan	North Conway	\$4.65
Twin Mountain	and	\$4
Crawfords	North Woodstock	5.00
Bretton Woods	Bethlehem	5.25
Centre Harbor	and	5.00
Weirs and	Maplewood	5.50
Wolborow	Profile House	5.50
Jefferson	Colebrook	5.25
Lancaster		5.25

Tickets Good Going July 2 and 3, and Returning Until July 7, 1913, inclusive

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

Tickets, Time Tables and complete information may be obtained at City Ticket Office, or Washington and Court Sts., or North Station, Causeway St. SECURE YOUR TICKETS EARLY. C. M. BURT, G. P. A.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

From BOSTON to LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

BOSTON—LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

# Real Estate Market News

# T Wharf Activities

# Sailings

Last week's real estate summaries make a satisfactory showing by comparison with 1912 and 1911. Starting in on June 16, the number of transactions and amount of money placed on mortgages was far in excess of last year's record.

The following table, taken from the files of the real estate exchange and Suffolk Registry of deeds ending June 21, 1913, shows a total of 459 transactions made during the week, with 226 mortgages put on record amounting to \$1,244,663. This exceeds last year's business at this time, which was considered at that time a new standard to measure up to.

Transactions Mths	Amount of mths
June 16.....135	68
June 17.....Holiday	
June 18.....77	25
June 19.....77	40
June 20.....94	47
June 21.....76	36
June 22.....26	
June 23.....439	226
Same week 1912.....208	1,173,807
Same week 1911.....472	203
Wk end June 14.....13,223	209
1,244,663	

## CUSTOMS MEN INSTALLED IN NEW QUARTERS

Occupy Offices on Third Floor of Temporary Home on Tremont Street—Reorganization of Local Port Ordered

## BOSTON TO BE CENTER

Boston's customs officials are occupying their offices on the third floor of the custom house on Tremont street today for the first time, the lower floors having been vacated Saturday in accordance with the terms of the lease which expires July 1.

Collector of Customs Edwin U. Curtis has received instructions from Secretary of the Treasury William McAdoo to proceed at once with the reorganization of the local port along the general lines of reorganization which will go into effect July 1 all over the country. Collector Curtis has been requested by President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo to remain in charge here for the purpose of reorganization, on account of his wide knowledge of conditions and excellent judgment. This he has agreed to do, though he had planned leaving on an extended vacation two weeks ago. He has started on the reorganization work and hopes to have everything ready by July 1. At that time President Wilson will probably name his successor.

Under the new scheme Boston will be the headquarters port for Massachusetts, with all the other ports in the state as sub-ports. The plan is similar to that now in vogue in the Boston postal district. The collector of the port will have his headquarters at Boston and will have charge of the following sub-ports: Gloucester, Salem, including Beverly, Lynn and Marblehead; New Bedford, Fall River, Vineyard Haven, Plymouth, Provincetown, Barnstable, Springfield, including Holyoke and Worcester.

## LONGSHOREMEN ELECT OFFICERS

William O'Brien has been elected president of the longshoremen's union, 799, of Charlestown. Other officers elected are: Vice-president, John Donovan; recording secretary, Andrew G. Norander; financial secretary, John Barry; treasurer, John McCarthy, and marshal, Martin Cottreden.

At a meeting Sunday reports were made of the international convention of longshoremen to be held in this city, July 14. The sessions will be in Faneuil hall. The newly formed Atlantic coast district council will also have a convention in Boston on July 10.

## MEDFORD CITY HALL SITE NAMED

MEDFORD, Mass.—The finance committee will recommend to the board of aldermen at the meeting this week that the board petition the Legislature for the right to take the Edward T. Bigelow estate on Forest street, adjoining the Medford high school, by right of eminent domain. The property is proposed to be taken as a site for the new city hall.

## I. W. W. MEN SPEAK AT IPSWICH

IPSWICH, Mass.—With a large number of Socialist speakers, members of the Industrial Workers of the World of this town who are on strike against the Ipswich hosiery mills held a mass meeting Sunday on the grounds of the Greek church. Carroll L. Pingree, secretary of the Lowell branch of the I. W. W., presided, and made an address. A detective in the employ of the town was hidden with a stenographer in a house opposite the meeting.

CANAL LOCK WALL CRACKS

PANAMA, C. Z.—Rumors of damage started as result of the crack in the cut-off wall of the northwest wing of the Miraflores locks of the Panama canal. One report had it that the gates had pulled away part of their supporting masonry and that the damage would cost \$1,500,000. The canal engineers say the crack is a minor one and that it probably was due to settlement of the masonry.

HOPEDALE STRIKERS ARRESTED

MILFORD, Mass.—Nishan Turosan and Nishan G. Odosian, strikers from Draper Company's shops at Hopedale, were arrested Sunday night by State Officer Edward J. Sherlock, Michael J. Barrett, Albert S. Kimball and Maurice Nelligan, charged with robbery of two of their countrymen, one of a gold watch, the other of \$25.

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange.

## BOSTON

Henry Wolinsky to Old Colony Realty Asscs., Inc.; \$1,500.

Frankfort st.; w. \$1.

Thomas J. Morrissey to Mebel H. Crowley, Collins st. and Austin av.; w. \$1.

Nicholas Sancilio to Jerry D. A'Vollo et al. Paris st.; q. \$1.

## ROXBURY

Edgar Harding est. mtgce., to Edgar Harding est. Parker, Old Heath and Bickford st.; d. \$500.

## DORCHESTER

Edward L. Sculley to Old Colony Realty Asscs., Inc.; \$1.

W. B. Barnes to W. B. Barnes; d. \$1.

John F. Eager to Harry L. Pitkin, Norfolk st.; w. \$1.

## BEVERLY TO NAME TREASURER

BEVERLY, Mass.—It is expected that

the board of aldermen will fill the office of city treasurer at the meeting of the board this evening. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Charles F. Lee, who has held the office for 20 years.

Lynn Woods Have Fire

LYNN, Mass.—For more than three hours Sunday firemen fought a woods fire which burned over three acres in Lynn woods reservation and destroyed

a great amount of cord wood.

## CLASS DAY ON AT DARTMOUTH; TOWN THRONGED

Big Crowds in Hanover to See Seniors in Picturesque, Traditional Customs and Hear Orations Incident to Exercises

## FRATERNITY REUNIONS

HANOVER, N. H.—This is class day at Dartmouth. The town is thronged with relatives and friends of the seniors, while many graduates are back.

The exercises will begin this afternoon with an address of welcome by Ray L. Bennett of Artesian, S. D., chief marshal of the commencement exercises. Earle V. K. Wilson of Rutland, Vt., will make the address to President Nichols, who will respond briefly.

Robbins W. Barstow of Stow, Mass.,

will make a last farewell in behalf of the class of 1913 to the Old Chapel.

These exercises will be held on the green in front of Dartmouth hall.

At the old pine tree stump in the College park Frederick M. Gannon of Concord, N. H., will deliver the address to that landmark of Dartmouth traditions. Clarence C. Meleney of Brooklyn, N. Y., will deliver the class oration and then all of the members of the class of 1913 will gather around the stump.

Following this old-time custom, there will be speeches at the "Bema," Ralph K. Stone of Edgewood, R. I., will there

be speeches at the "Old Pine," now marked only by the stump of the glorious old tree under which Eleazer Wheelock taught the Indians. The exercises will be brought to a close with the class ode, written by George Steele of Springfield, Mass.

From the "Bema" the scene will then

be shifted to the site by the "Old Pine,"

now marked only by the stump of the glorious old tree under which Eleazer

Wheelock taught the Indians. The exercises will be brought to a close with the class ode, written by George Steele of Springfield, Mass.

The Greek letter fraternities and college societies hold their reunions at 4:30 o'clock, when old time friendships are renewed.

In connection with the commencement exercises the Rev. Henry S. Coffin, pastor of the Madison avenue Presbyterian church, New York, delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the class of 1913 in the church yesterday.

## UNIVERSITY AT JERUSALEM IN ZIONIST PLANS

CINCINNATI—At the sixteenth annual session of the Federation of American Zionists Sunday Dr. Horace Kallen read a paper on the need for national Jewish university in Jerusalem. After debate the convention voted to instruct delegates to the international congress to support this project, which is regarded as advisable, owing to the difficulty Jewish students experience in gaining admission to European universities.

Reports were read showing that during the past year the movement for the resettlement of Jews in Palestine had been considerably furthered.

Louis Lipsky reported that the fund for establishing the Emma Lazarus Settlement in Palestine had been completed and the women's societies in the organization are establishing a settlement in Jerusalem.

The political aspects of the Zionist movement were discussed in the evening at a dinner. Money was raised for furthering the work.

## CHANGED NAME FOR EPISCOPAL CHURCH ADVISED

Predicting that the title of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States ultimately will be changed, and advocating as the most suitable name the American Catholic church, the Rev. Dr. William H. Van Allen, pastor of the Church of the Advent, delivered the final sermon Sunday prior to his departure for England tomorrow.

Dr. Van Allen said that the American church, the Anglo-American church and the Episcopal church had been offered as titles but these were inadequate. The title Protestant Episcopal is never used by the priests and bishops in this country, he continued, because it has been misused and misunderstood.

"If a Protestant preacher," he said, "desires to become a priest in our church he must be confirmed, become a deacon and then be ordained by the bishop. If a Roman Catholic priest wanted to come into our church he would simply have to go before one of our bishops, show that he was a good man and that he had been confirmed and ordained, and then he would be allowed to act as a priest of our church. The church is Catholic and not Protestant."

## MASSONS ATTEND SERVICE

NORTHBORO, Mass.—About 300 Masons of Siloam Lodge, Westboro, attended service at the Unitarian church this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Rev. J. C. Kent preached.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Relatives and friends of the 67 cabin passengers arriving here today on the steamer Mesaba, Capt. O. P. Clarke, from Antwerp, congregated on the pier of the Red Star line, Hoosac docks, Charlestown, to meet the passengers. The Mesaba is under charter to the Red Star line. Instead of berthing at Hoosac, the steamer tied up at Mystic pier, Charlestown, and most of the passengers had been landed before the arrival of the friends. This is because the Cretic and Arabic will both arrive this week. Five citizens were among the passengers, the remainder being aliens.

The Americans were: Mrs. J. M. Howard of Boston, Miss P. Bradford of Ports-mouth, N. H., Miss Mary Rippon of Denver, Col., and Mrs. Ella Malmedie, former Bostonians, but now of Cologne, Germany, who are here to visit the exercises will begin this afternoon with an address of welcome by Ray L. Bennett of Artesian, S. D., chief marshal of the commencement exercises. Earle V. K. Wilson of Rutland, Vt., will make the address to President Nichols, who will respond briefly.

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## PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived  
Str Mesaba, (Br.) Clarke, Antwerp. Str Evangeline (Br.) Ellis, Charlotte, N. C. P. E. L. Hawkesbury C. B. and Halifax N. S.

## NANTASKET HAS BLAZE

A fire Sunday night just outside of Paragon Park at Nantasket, partly destroyed the garage of Glover & McDonald on Nantasket avenue and the Sea Side Inn. The damage was estimated at \$3000.

## TENTS PITCHED ON THE HILLS AT GETTYSBURG

Seven Thousand Shelters Are Rising Where Forces of Meade and Lee Meet—Commissary Prepares 800,000 Meals

## PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Tents are beginning to be sprinkled on the hills of Gettysburg where soon the army of civil war veterans from the North and the South—40,000 and more—are coming to hold a jubilee reunion on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle. The advance guard will bivouac on the field within a week; the rank and file will follow not more than 48 hours later.

Every star of the 48 in the American flag is expected to have here its own quota of veterans. They will come as the guests of the national government and of their states and territories, which will spend more than \$1,000,000 for their entertainment and comfort. The government and the state of Pennsylvania have made elaborate plans for their reception. One detail alone provides for furnishing the veterans more than 800,000 meals.

Seven thousand tents are being pitched southwest of Gettysburg near the scene of the first day's fighting and not far from where Pickett made his charge. The veterans are to camp by states, eight men to each 12-man tent. Each veteran will have a separate cot, blankets and a mess kit, which will contain a plate, cup, knife, fork and spoon, and will become his personal property when he breaks camp. Each tent will also have two hand basins, a water bucket, candles and two lanterns. With the preparation of meals the veterans will have nothing to do. These will be served at supper time.

Considerable mackerel were included among the Gloucester fares today. Arrivals: Schooner Yakima 22,000 pounds fresh halibut, Carrie C. 22,000 salt fish, 5000 halibut, Monitor 16,000 halibut, 8000 salt cod, Beatrice E. 5000 fresh pollock, Lillian 22 barrels salt mackerel, Harvad eight barrels salt mackerel, Lillian 600 large fresh mackerel and 100 medium, Geisha 2500 tinkers, Joppa two barrels spike mackerel, Bruce one barrel spikes and Robinson one barrel spikes.

Swordfish sold to T wharf dealers for 17 cents per pound today. The schooner Priscilla landed 66 fish and the

## RATES

DISPLAY: 1 TO 12 TIMES, PER LINE, 15c; 13 TO 25 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 26 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 14 LINES TO THE INCH.

## REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE in Arlington Heights—Good two-family house, fine view and neighborhood; terms right. KNOWLES, 842 State St., Worcester, Mass.

## REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN  
ON FIRST AND SECOND FORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your property. "MONEY TO LOAN ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS" EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington st.

## SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY—CHICAGO

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for clear; nothing better for the money; 2 elegant Chicago properties; rental \$639; \$4260; never vacant; mortgages \$27,500-\$20,000; due 1915-1916. 5½%. SWEETLAND, 421 E. 46th st., Chicago.

## FARM LANDS

6500 ACRES choice fruit and farm land; ideal climate, beautiful stream, timber and coal on land, two railroads, \$750; solid investment; investigate. H. N. NICHOLS, 6500 Railways Exchange, Chicago.

## OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to let either afternoons or evenings; centrally located. Address N 307, Monitor office.

## SUMMER BOARD—WISCONSIN

SPEND YOUR VACATION with me in my comfortable private home in the beautiful Dells of the Wisconsin river. The "Inn" MARY L. MORRIS, Manager, Kilbourn, Wls.

## SUMMER BOARD

BOARDERS TAKEN at reasonable prices; nice quiet home overlooking the lake. WM. PAYNE, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

## ROOMS

BERKELEY ST., 249 (near Common-wealth av.)—Furnished rooms with breakfast if desired. Telephone B. B. 3539-M.

BATAVIA ST., 16—Large front room on bathroom floor; also single room on top floor.

## ROOMS—KANSAS CITY

FRONT ROOM—Electricity, hot water, private family; with or without board. Bell P. E. 4686.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

LONELY AND WITHOUT FRIENDS  
"Have you any friends in this city?" asked the paying teller at the bank. "No," the stranger replied; "I am a baseball umpire."—San Francisco Call.

## SURPRISED THE BIRD

"Did you mail that letter I gave you this morning?" asked Mrs. Howitzer. "I did!" simply replied Mr. H., and the parrot fell off his perch in astonishment.—Minneapolis Journal.

## HANDLING CUBIST ART

Knicker—Did you turn the picture to the wall?

Boker—It was a cubist affair, so we turned the wall to the picture.—New York Sun.

## SELDOM ARE

I'm very fond of juncun June Wha singing birds are all astir, Then nature's world is all in tune, I wish the street pianos were. —Kansas City Journal.

## ALWAYS AN OVER SUPPLY

Any man who takes all the advice he gets will soon find that he has no time to do anything else worth while.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## NEWS OF THE NAVY

Navy Orders  
WASHINGTON — Lieut. Chauncey Shackford is transferred to the naval academy.

Lieut. J. V. Babcock is detached from the bureau of ordnance of the navy department, to the Atlantic torpedo boat flotilla.

Lieut. W. T. Conn., Jr., is detached from the Connecticut to Mayrant.

Lieut. J. L. Hileman is assigned to the Connecticut as senior engineer.

Lieut. F. D. Dorch, detached from the navy academy, effective June 25, 1913, to act as captain of the navy rifle team.

Ensign C. K. Martin is detached from the Michigan to the navy rifle team.

Ensign W. D. Brereton, Jr., is detached from the New Hampshire to the navy rifle team.

Ensign M. S. Brown and Ensign Ames Loder are detached from the Nebraska to the navy rifle team.

Ensign L. P. Bischoff is detached from the Vermont to the navy rifle team.

Paymaster G. P. Dyer is transferred to the naval war college, at Newport, R. I.

Chief Machinist W. B. Stork is detached from the Kearsarge to the Ohio.

Chief Machinist Charles Allen is detached from the Ohio to the Kearsarge.

S. L. Lovett, carpenter, navy yard, is transferred to the navy yard at Boston, Mass.

## Movements of Vessels

The Lawrence, Farragut and Hull have arrived at Mare island.

The Wyoming, Florida, Louisiana, Vermont, Kansas, Virginia, New Jersey, Rhode Island and San Francisco are at Newport, R. I.

The Mohawk has arrived at Indian Head.

The St. Louis has left San Francisco for Astoria.

The Galveston has left Tacoma for Ketchikan, Alaska.

The Scorpion is at Constantinople.

The Celtic has left Newport for the New York navy yard.

## Notes

The Perry and Hopkins were placed in full commission and the Preble and

## Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

## RATES

SET SOLID: 1 OR 2 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 3 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 12 LINES TO THE INCH.

## REAL ESTATE

## APARTMENTS TO LET

69 Gainsborough St.

Attractive Suites of Five to Seven Rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc., supplied.

\$575 to \$850 Per Year

Apply on the premises or to

Edward Peirce

94 Milk Street Room 23

TO SUBLIT—Furnished apartment near Reservoir, Brookline, 6 rooms, back porch; ref. exch.; may be seen by appointment. Suite 3, 1891 Beacon st., Brookline.

## SUMMER PROPERTY

Cataumit, Mass.

TO LET—Beautiful cottage fully furnished, 14 rooms and baths; stable, garage, men's room; tennis court; row-boat, etc.; beautiful grounds; right on the water; will be let at great bargains for the season. FREDK. O. WOODRUFF, 95 Milk st., Boston.

## SUMMER BOARD

FOR SALE—A furnished room with breakfast if desired. Telephone B. B. 3539-M.

BOOKING OFFICE: 248 5TH AVE., NEW YORK

Telephone, Madison Square—9230.

## SUMMER PROPERTY—NEW YORK

ADIRONDACKS

TO LET—A furnished cottage in the Adirondacks. WILLIAM PAYNE, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

FRONT ROOM—Electricity, hot water, private family; with or without board. Bell P. E. 4686.

## HOTELS

ADIRONDACK INN SACANDAGA, N. Y.

IN THE LOWER ADIRONDACKS—1500 FEET

Accommodates 250. On new State Road. House and grounds lighted by electric light; elevator, garage, grill room, open fireplaces, steam heat, private baths, rooms single or ensuite; orchestra, golf, dancing, tennis, bowling, billiards, boating, bathing.

POSSIBLY NO FLIES OR MOSQUITOES

Send for booklet and rates.

C. M. CHAMBERLIN, Mgr.

THE CLIFF HOTEL and Five Cottages NORTH SCITUATE BEACH (South Shore) Mass.

Will Open June 28

Second Season Under New Management

A number of new private baths have been added

Delightful Family Hotel. Directly on the Ocean. 22 Miles from Boston

For terms and booklet address the manager

NORTH SCITUATE BEACH, Mass.

(Post Office, Minot, Mass.)

Golf, Surf Bathing, Music

Established 1890

Tel. 420 B.B. 24 MASS. A.V., BOSTON

PLUMBERING

McMahon & Jaques

Hardware, Paints and Oils

Established 1890

THE ANDERSON

NEW YORK CITY

102 West 80th Street

BETWEEN

Central Park and Riverside Drive

American Plan Summer Rates

Quiet, refined Family Hotel

1, 2, 3 Room Suites with Bath

Eight lines of transportation within

three blocks

MISSES ANDERSON, Prop.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for Stoddard Lectures, Burton Holmes' Travolges, Ridpath's Histories, Encyclopedia Britannica, Books of Reference, Standard Encyclopedias; fine sets and complete libraries in any number of volumes; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, Williams' bldg., 349 Washington st., Boston.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

ROOMS—NEW YORK

VALENTINE COURT, Audubon ave. and 17th st.; front room, well furnished; small private family; elevator, telephone, \$3.50; maid if desired. 181 St., Subway station, CHICAGO.

BOOTS AND SHOES

THE WALK-OVER BOOT CO.

36 E. Colorado Street

THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR

COAL AND WOOD

UNION FEED AND FUEL CO.—Coal, Wood, Hay and Grain. 99 East Union Street. Phone 2039.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

TENTH ST., 48 WEST—Spacious apartment, well furnished; small private family; elevator, telephone, \$3.50; maid if desired. 181 St., Subway station, CHICAGO.

DRY CLEANERS

THE MODERN CLEANING WORKS

Perfect Dry and Steam Cleaning. 56 Merchantile place. Home phone 4322.

DRY GOODS

T. W. MATHER CO., Inc.

Dry Goods and Ladies' Ready to Wear

EMBROIDERIES

"THE LINEN SHOP"—Mine, Beldams

Importers of real lace and embroideries.

338 E. Colorado st., Raymond Hotel.

PUBLIC STENOGRAHES

THE MODERN CLEANING WORKS

Perfect Dry and Steam Cleaning. 56 Merchantile place. Home phone 4322.

INTERIOR DECORATING

JOHN R. STAFFORD

Wall Paper and Interior Decorating

433 Chamber of Commerce bldg. Phone 149

LADIES' FURNISHINGS

BLACKMAN

WAISTS, LINGERIE, CORSETS AND

HOSE. 70 N. RAYMOND AV.

ISRAEL'S WOMEN'S WEAR

96, 98 E. Colorado St.

LAUNDRY

THE ROYAL LAUNDRY CO.—Laundry

wet wash and finished. Dry cleaning

and shoe repairing.

MARETS

THE CITY MARKET

118 E. Colorado St.

JOHN BREINER, Proprietor

MEN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

BRENTWOOD

CLOTHES OF QUALITY

37 N. RAYMOND AVE.

</div

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

## Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

## CENTRAL

CHICAGO, ILL.

## APPAREL FOR WOMEN

FIELD'S SHOP—Fancy

Millinery at reduced prices. Party Frocks,

Tub Dresses and Blouses. 1437 E. 53rd st.

## ART

MILLER'S ART SHOP—Lake ave., near 47th st.—Pictures.

Expert service in framing and gilding.

HELEN C. LEGERWOOD, formerly with

M. M. LEGERWOOD &amp; CO.—A line of books, lesson markers, quarterly

covers, and Cross and Crown Jewelry.

116 So. Michigan ave., Chicago.

GIFT NOVELTIES—Books, helpful cards,

etc. Catalog free. BOOK AND ART

EXCHANGE Room 304, 81 E. Madison st.

PICTURES AND FRAMING a specialty.

Arts and Crafts novelties, inexpensive,

suitable for wedding, baptismal and

memorance gifts. SHUFLINE, Fine

Arts, 118 S. Mich. ave., Rand, 5017.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS BOOK SHOP—

Formerly in the Venetian bldg., now

104 S. Michigan bldg., Suite 616. Books,

lesson markers, quarterly covers; Cross

and Crown Jewelry.

116 So. Michigan ave., Chicago.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS STUDIOS

Visit the Little Dutch Studio of

NETTIE SPOOR HANAUER—741 Fine Arts building, Chicago

for graduation cards and other gifts.

Carefully selected, leather and

Art Craft novelties.

## CLEANERS

WM. E. BLACK—GENERAL CLEANER,

Wearing Apparel, House Furnishings,

6330 Madison ave., Tel. Hyde Park 178.

## CLEANER AND DYE

A. WAIS—Dry Cleaning, Fancy Gowns a Specialty

2821 Madison st., Phone Garfield 3184.

## GIFT STUDIO

GIFT STUDIO, 1028 Fine Arts bldg.—

Hand made articles of special interest

for wedding gifts. Tel. Garfield 6008.

Original Ideas—Wedding, Graduation

Graduation, Handwrought Jewelry,

Metal Ware, Baskets, Sentiment Cards

and Folders. KADEF GIFT SHOP, 3948

Cottage Grove ave., next Drexel Bank.

## GOWNS

H. ZUSS—LADIES' TAILOR

Suite 1612 Heyworth Building

Latest method, two fittings.

Ladies' plain suits, \$40.00 up.

Misses' plain school suits, \$35.00 up; on 48

hours' notice.

Phone Randolph 1174.

MME. M. A. HADLOCK, Importer of

Gowns and Tailored Garments. Repub-

blic bldg., 209 So. State st., Tel. Har. 3765.

Cut Prices on All Juba Work for

BENSON &amp; ANDERSON, WELLESWORTH

GOWNS

603 Kespner Bldg., 5 North Wabash ave.

## FLANDERS

222 S. MICHIGAN BLVD.—

Individual Designs—Gowns and Frocks.

BLANCHE BECKETT, Importer—Tailored

Suits, plain and fancy. Tailored for Re-

ception, Home, and Church. Affordable

Frock, Dresses, Wraps and Negligees.

3512 Michigan ave., Phone Douglas 4691.

SMART SILK COAT AND SKIRT SUITS

from \$65 up

MORTON &amp; MITTON

111 Oak Park ave., So. Oak Park

35 minutes via Lake st. Elevated

## GROCERIES

ORCHARD &amp; ORCHARD "Service" means

quality, fair price, efficient delivery.

1443 E. 53rd st., Tel. Hyde Park 635.

N. F. FRUDENFELD'S "Gem" Grocery and

delicacies. Vegetables, smoked meats,

4310 Indiana ave., Tel. Kenwood 3470.

## HARDWARE

Hardware—Cutlery—Tools

STEINHANS HARDWARE CO.,

15 W. Van Buren st., near State

## HAIRDRESSING

SHAMPOO—50¢ hair dried by hand; hair

done by girls special attention.

MRS. PETRAN, 6th floor Mentor bldg.

Tel. Cent. 3276.

BOSTON STORE—4th fl. Dearborn st. side.

Miss Frances I. Clegg, Mgr. Manufacturing

25c. Shampooing 50c. Hairdressing 50c.

COLEMAN HAIRDRESSING AND MAN-

CURING SHOP—433 Indiana ave., Tel.

Oakl. 608—Special attention given to

residence work.

## HAMPOONG

Martha Mattila Harper's Method

BERTHA F. FARQUHAR, 838 Marshall

Field bldg., Tel. Fr. 1, Local 170

## HOLMES

809 Kespner bldg., Ran. 1088

Hairdressing, Manicuring, Hair Goods, etc.

## JEWELRY

KENWOOD JEWELRY SHOP—

Watches, Jewelry, Art Ware, Picture

Framing, 1344 E. 47th st., Phone 3653.

## LADIES' &amp; GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS

WALTER J. UHL, ladies' and gentlemen's

tailor. Cleaning, repairing and pressing.

1409 East Forty-seventh st., Chicago.

MAX T. VOLKMAN

Ladies' and Gent's Tailor Suits from \$30

up; high grade; workmanship guaran-

teed. 1407 Belmont av., Tel. Gracefield 1952.

## LADIES' TAILORS

THE TAILOR OF THE TOWN

OSCAR COHEN

Makes the best fitting suits and gowns

within reach of moderate incomes. Suite

910, 218 So. Wabash ave., above McClurg's

Bookstore.

NYE &amp; HERRING

1815 Heyworth bldg., 29 E. Madison st.

TO

CORRECTLY Tailored Suits and Long Coats,

\$35.00 and up.

## LAUNDRIES

ORIENTAL LAUNDRY CO.

Telephone Monroe 2.

1222 Madison Street.

PURITY LAUNDRY

1122 Foster ave., Phone Edge. 4269.

A trial from you will be appreciated.

## MEN'S TAILORS

FRANK A. ROSE

Artistic Tailor

210 Malls Bldg., 5 S. Wabash Ave.

Tel. Randolph 1001.

THE MOORE &amp; HARRINGTON CO.

Suite 100, 1216 East 63rd Street.

REASONABLE, RECOMMENDABLE, RE-

Liable—MATSSEN &amp; CO. Tailors for

Men, 1024 Madison st., Phone West 1755.

LEA O. JAMES, Suits \$30 and \$35. Tel. Ken.

3211, 1146 E. 47th st. Also ladies' suits made

or remodeled. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## MILLINERY

LACY &amp; CO.

Importers and Designers of Hats

Men's Building, 38 South State st.

MAISON PETITE—Importer of Millinery.

FRANCIS B. PARRISH

Tel. Midway 1525, 6308 Lexington ave.

QUALITY HAT SHOP—Our \$10 special

meets fashion's decree. 604 Malls

bldg., S.E. corner Wabash and Madison.

## CENTRAL

CHICAGO, ILL. (Continued)

## PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating

Paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Clybourn

ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1635.

## PRINTERS

KENFIELD LEACH CO.

PUBLICATIONS, CATE LOGS,

Day and Night, Pressrooms and Linotypes.

445-447 Plymouth court

Phone Harrison 754—All departments.

## ROOFERS

GEO. A. KYLE, Established 1884

Shingle and Prepared Roofing

Chicago and all suburbs.

Phone Gracefield 3688—178 Belmont Ave.

## SHOES

CORSON'S EXCLUSIVE SHOE SHOP

Lewis Institute bldg., Robey &amp; Madison st.

High class reliable shoes for all.

SCHILLER W. FRAMHEIN

Shoe for Every Occasion

1002 East 63rd st.

## OAK PARK, ILL.

DRY GOODS STORES

AVENUE DRY GOODS STORE

Visit the Little Dutch Studio of

NETTIE SPOOR HANAUER—741 Fine Arts

building, Chicago

for graduation cards and other gifts.

Carefully selected, leather and

Art Craft novelties.

## TEA ROOM

THE COPPER KETTLE TEA ROOM

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

Leave your free want ads. with the following newsletters:

#### BOSTON

Stefano Badessa, 24 Atlantic ave., Barney Brown, 368 Cambridge st. A. F. Bolt, 678 Shawmut ave. G. A. Harvey, 475 Columbus ave. F. G. Hendrick, 172 Tremont st. Arthur J. James, 50 Charles st. Jennie Marzynski, 100 Elliot st. Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington P. E. Richardson, 638 Tremont st. Minard & Thompson, 307 Harrison ave.

#### EAST BOSTON

H. L. Buswell, 1042 Saratoga st. A. Cawthorne, 312 Meridian st. Richard McDonald, 88 Meridian st. Miss J. Anderson, 107 Harrison ave.

#### SOUTH BOSTON

Howard Frister, 104 Dorchester st. T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway. S. D. James, 365 West Broadway.

#### ALLSTON

Allston News Co. A. MESSEYER Howes & Allen, 14 Main st. ANDOVER O. P. Chase

#### ARLINGTON

Arlington News Company. ATTLEBORO L. H. Cooper

#### AYER

Sherwin & Co. BEVERLY Beverly News Company.

#### BRIGHTON

E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st. BROOKLINE W. D. Paine, 228 Washington st.

#### CAMDEN

George C. Holmes, 58 Main st. E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

#### CAMBRIDGE

Ames Bros., Harvard square. F. L. Beunka, 505 Massachusetts ave.

#### CANTON

George S. CHELSEA Jas. Blandford, 123 Winnisimmet st. Smith Brothers, 106 Broadway. William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

#### DANVERS

Danvers News Co. EAST CAMBRIDGE D. B. Shaughnessy, 278 Cambridge st.

#### NORTH CAMBRIDGE

James W. Hinnewell, 2074 Mass. ave.

#### CHARLESTOWN

S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

#### DORCHESTER

B. H. Hunt, 1400 Dorchester ave. Charles A. O. Howell, 205 Bowdoin st.

#### EVERETT

M. B. French, 434 Broadway. J. H. McDonald, Glendale square.

#### J. W. MILLS

newswriter, 41 St. Main. FAULKNER L. M. Harcourt

#### FITCHBURG

Lewis O. W. Broad st. FRANKLIN J. W. Batchelder

#### FOREST HILLS

James H. D. Ladd, 185 Hyde Pk. ave. Frank M. Shurtleff, 114 Main st.

#### HAVERHILL

William E. Jackson, 10 Washington sq. HUDSON

Charles G. Enfranks Co., 23 Main st. JAMAICA PLAIN

Barrett & Cannon, 110 South st. P. F. Dresser, 331 South st.

#### LAWRENCE

Max L. Katzke. LEOMINSTER

A. C. Hosmer, 10 Lowell

#### LOWELL

G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimack st. LYNX

B. N. Bred, 225 Market square. F. W. Newhall, Lewis & Sons Bred st.

#### MALDEN

L. P. Russell, 83 Ferry st. H. W. McElwaine, (B. & R. R.) M. W. Floyd

#### MEDFORD

W. C. Morse, 125 Washington st. Frank H. Peck, 15th Riverside ave.

#### MEDFORD HILLSIDE

Frank B. Gilman, 334 Boston ave.

#### WEST MEDFORD

N. E. Willard, 150 High st.

#### MELROSE

George L. Lawrence, NEEDHAM

#### NEW BEDFORD

G. L. Briggs, 161 Purchase st.

#### NEW BULWAPORT

Howles News Company, 17 State st.

#### ROCKLAND

A. S. Peterson, 100 Rockland

#### ROSLINDALE

W. W. Davis, 25 Poplar st.

#### PLYMOUTH

Charles A. Smith, BUNNY Brown & Co.

#### READING

M. F. Charles, RONBURY

#### SOMERVILLE

R. Allison & Co., 258 Warren st.

#### SOUTH FRAMINGHAM

Robert Shatto, 25 Main, 156 Main, 25 Bridge & 50 Main st. C. L. Wirt, 36 Harrison ave.

#### THE KILCKERBOOKER

160 State st. W. F. Condon & Co., 457 State st. Highland Paint & W. P. Co., 84 State st.

#### STONEMAN

A. W. Riep, THE NEWTONS G. F. Briggs, 273 Wm. st. Newton W. F. Condon, 124 Center st.

#### WINCHESTER

C. H. Stacey, P. O. bldg. W. Newton A. V. Harrington, Coles block, 365 Newton

#### WEST SOMERVILLE

L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.

#### WEYMOUTH

C. H. Smith, WINCHESTER

#### WOBURN

Moore & Parker, W. W. COOPER

#### WORCESTER

F. A. Easton, Company CONNECTICUT BRIDGEPORT Bridgeport News Co., 248 Middle st. NEW HAVEN The Connecticut News Co., 204 State st.

#### MAINE

BANGOR—O. C. Bean, BATH—L. B. Sweet & Co.

#### LEWISTON

N. D. Estes, 80 Main st.

#### PORTLAND

J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st. NEW HAMPSHIRE CONCORD

W. C. Gibson, 100 North Main st.

#### MANCHESTER

E. T. Mead, 12 Hanover st.

#### NASHUA

F. C. Trott, PORTSMOUTH PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Congress st.

#### RHODE ISLAND

WESTERLY—A. N. Nash, VERNON PORT

#### ST. JOHNSBURY

Randall & Whitecomb, 27 Main st.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

A STEWARD wanted; man who understands that work; American Protestant; references required. HOTEL ROCK-MERE.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER at Cape Cod \$2.25 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st. Boston.

COOK, in city; \$12-\$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st. Boston.

BOY WANTED—14 yrs.; grammar school graduate; Roxbury boy preferred. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st. Boston.

DRASS MELTER, at Wollaston, \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st. Boston.

CHAFEEETTE, commercial R.R. car, wanted; \$100. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st. Boston.

COOK, wanted; grammar school graduate; \$100. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st. Boston.

DRASS MELTER, at Wollaston, \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st. Boston.

COLLECTOR, furniture house; age 30-35; married; \$12; with references. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st. Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DAY WORK WANTED—Cleaning of any kind. MRS. CARMEN LUNDERKIN, 1 Second st., Everett, Mass.

DAY WORK of any kind wanted by educated woman. THURSDAY PESTON, 611 Shawmut av., Boston, Mass.

DAY WORK WANTED—MRS. PEARS, 2800 Washington st., Roxbury.

DRESSMAKER will go out by day; selected clothing, fitting, make new garments; LILLIAN GORMAN, 14 Cuneo st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER wants work by day or week; experienced in best New York houses; reasonable by week. MRS. A. R. TURNER, 12 Huntington av., Boston.

FILING CLERK, residence Belmont, 19, single, good penman, reference and education, \$8-\$10; mention 9888. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

FRANCHE DRESSMAKER, capable of doing a few days' work each week; seashore or country; can do alterations perfectly; best ref., MRS. E. STEAMAN, Fenway Post Office, Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWIFE—American Protestant, wants situation in small family; likes Roxbury; references preferred; excellent cook and meat; good references and good wages wanted; can manage if desired. MISS ALICE GRAY, Roxbury Mass., Grove Hall P. O. general delivery.

GENERAL HOUSEWIFE wanted by the day as a German Protestant, trustworthy, reliable woman; good references; carfare, W. W. BRINCKMAN, 39 Upton st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWIFE wanted in small family by competent Nova Scotia girl; Boston or suburbs. Please address MARGARET MCLEAN, 1 Buckins st., Roxbury.

GENERAL WORK—Colored girl would like position of any kind in or near Boston; capable of taking responsibility; call or write. ANNIE PUGH, 95 Cambridge st., Boston, suite 200.

GENERAL WORK wanted for any day; will do anything. MRS. M. E. BRADLEY, 326 Harrison av., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—WANTED—In small family, by colored girl. MISS GERTHABE WEEKS, care B. Jackman, 1 Machan st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted in private family by colored girl. MISS AMBROZINE FOSTER, care B. Jackman, 1 Machan st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Colored girl wants position; house, nights. JOHN BROTHERS, 52 Cambridge st., Boston.

GOVERNESS, private secretary or tutor, residence Haverhill, 27, single, first class reference, education and experience, congenial environment preferable to salary; good references. MRS. E. M. COOPER, 2800 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

GOVERNESS, teacher or librarian for summer months, residence Middleboro, 20, single; go anywhere in New England; good references. MRS. E. M. COOPER, 2800 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

GOVERNESS, or clerical work, residence Dorchester, 19, single, good reference and education, graduate Simmons Coll., \$10-\$12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

HAIRDRESSING or manuring for 3 or 4 hours daily; residence city, 36, married; \$3; mention 9905. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman wanted to place in small family where she can pay for board and room by getting breakfast and washing dishes after dinner. ALICE F. ECKER, 97 Munroe st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, educated, experienced woman desires position as matron, housekeeper, charge room, companion to people of any class, of any age, of trust. Address or call, JOSEPHINE L. CHRISTIE, 16 Berwick rd., Newton Center, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER wants position; Protestant (28) is ready for immediate position; teaching; can take entire charge; best references. M. H. SMITH, 6 No. 11 Dorchester, Mass.; tel. 3836-J.

HAIRDRESSING or manuring for 3 or 4 hours daily; residence city, 36, married; \$3; mention 9905. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2960.

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HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman wanted

# Stock Market Narrow and Tone Stronger

## STOCKS MOVE UP ON LIGHT TRANSACTIONS

Trading on the New York Exchange Is Confined to a Comparatively Few Issues—Early Short Covering Is in Evidence

## PROFESSIONAL MARKET

Slightly higher prices prevailed at the opening of the New York stock market this morning. Trading was not active, however, and during the first few minutes transactions were confined to a comparatively few stocks. The price movement was influenced somewhat by the better London market and also by the belief that the slump on Saturday was more severe than conditions warranted. A bear attack on Saturday was, it was thought, engineered by the professionals and short covering this morning was responsible for the rally.

All of the active issues showed good fractional improvement during the first sales. Reading, Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Southern Pacific had the greatest gains.

United Fruit was rather conspicuous on the local exchange. It was weak at the start but soon regained most of its loss.

Canadian Pacific opened up 1½ at 215 and after receding nearly a point, advanced well above 216. Union Pacific opened up ½ at 141½ and sold up to 144½ before midday. Reading opened up ½ at 155½ and gained 2 points before midday. Steel was up ½ at the opening at 51½ and advanced more than a point. The preferred also improved. Interborough preferred opened off ½ at 55½ and advanced nearly 2 points during the first half of the session.

On the local exchange United Fruit opened off ½ at 150½ and at midday was selling at 152½. Hancock opened off ½ at 14 and advanced more than a point. Massachusetts Gas preferred advanced a point above the previous closing to 87.

Stocks sagged off somewhat in the early afternoon but losses were unimportant. Business was very quiet at the beginning of the last hour.

A feature of the late trading was selling of Woolworth, Virginia Carolina Chemical and Pullman.

## PACIFIC GAS COMPANY MAY PASS DIVIDEND

It is now generally accepted in banking circles that the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, the big western public service corporation, will pass the dividend on its \$22,000,000 common stock. While geographically remote from New England, large amounts of the bonds and preferred and common stocks of this company are owned in this section. The company has paid four quarterly dividends at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the common stock, and has already run over the usual time for declaration of the dividend due July 15.

Conditions dictating a cessation of common dividends are purely financial. That is, the company has been doing a great deal of construction work and in connection therewith is experiencing the common difficulty of finding the necessary capital. Officials of the company state that the matter will not be finally determined until July 1, but the price of the stock augurs ill for a regular disbursement. The common sold well up in the 60s recently, and is now 41 bid. In addition to the \$32,000,000 common stock, Pacific Gas & Electric has \$10,000,000 6 per cent preferred, but this dividend is in no danger.

Despite the probability of discontinuance of common dividends, earnings of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company make a favorable showing. For the first quarter of this year they were considerably in excess of the amount necessary to pay common stock dividends.

## WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Probably showers late tonight or Tuesday; light variable winds.

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. weather bureau predicted weather today as follows for New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers in early morning or on Tuesday; light variable winds.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS  
PHILADELPHIA—American Ry. 38, Cambria Steel 43, Electric Stor. Bat. 45, Geh. Asphalt pf. tr. 72½, Lehigh Nav. tru. 83½, Lehigh Valley 74½, Pennsylvania Steel pf. 62, Philadelphia Co. 40½, Philadelphia Co. pf. 39, Philadelphia Elec 21½, Philadelphia Rap. Tr. 24, Philadelphia Tract. 82, Union Tract. 47½, United Gas Imp. 84.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	62½	64½	62½	62
Am Ag Chem	44	44	44	44
Am Can	25½	27	25½	26
Am Car P. & T.	40½	41½	40½	41½
Am Cities	33½	33½	33½	33½
Am Cotton Oil	36	36	36	36
Am Loon	28½	28½	28½	28½
Am Smelting pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
Am T & T	178	178	178	178
Am Writing Pa pf.	23½	24	23½	24
Amacando	32½	32½	32½	32½
Atchison	95	95½	95	95½
Atchison pf.	98	98	98	98
At Coast Line	114½	114½	114½	114½
Balt & Ohio	93½	93½	92½	92½
Brooklyn R. T.	86½	87½	86½	86½
Brooklyn Union	123½	123½	123½	123½
Cal Petrof	28	28	28	28
Cal Pacific pf.	58	58½	58	58½
Can Ry. 3d pf.	215	216½	214½	215½
Can Ry. 3d pf.	209½	209½	209½	209½
Che. & Ohio	56½	57	56½	57
Chi. & G. W.	12½	12½	12½	12½
Chi. & G. W. pf.	25½	25	25½	25
Chi. & St. P.	102½	102½	101½	101½
China	32½	33½	32½	33
Col Fuel	26½	27	26½	27
Col Southern	30	30	30	30
Com Gas	129	129	129	129
Com Prod	10	10½	10	10½
Del & Hudson	150%	150%	150%	150%
Erie 1st pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½
Gen Electric	135½	135½	135½	135½
Gen Elec	122½	122½	121½	121½
Gt Nor	29½	31½	29½	31½
Gt Ex Co	41½	41½	41½	41½
Harvester of N. J.	105	105	105	105
Illinois Central	109½	109½	109½	109½
Int Marine pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½
Inter-Met	15½	15½	15½	15½
Inter-Met pf.	55½	56½	55½	55½
Int Pump	6½	6½	6½	6½
K. C. & St. M. pf.	65	65	65	65
Kan City So.	26½	27	26½	26½
Kan & Texas	19½	20½	19½	20½
Lehigh Valley	148½	150½	148½	149½
Louis & Nash	130	130	130	130
Met Petrol	59½	59½	58½	58½
Miami	20½	20½	20½	20½
M. & St. L.	15½	15½	15½	15½
M. & St. S. M. pf.	123	124½	124	124
M. & St. S. M. St. M.	123	124½	123	124
Missouri Pacific	28	29½	28½	29½
Nat Biscuit	109½	110½	109½	110½
Nevada Con.	14½	14½	14	14
N. Y. Central	98½	98½	98½	98½
N. Y. C. & St. L.	53½	53½	53½	53½
N. Y. H. & H.	101½	101½	101½	101½
North American	65	65	65	65
Nord & West	12½	13	12½	13
Northern Pac.	107½	107½	107½	107½
Ont & Wes	31½	32	31½	31½
Pennsylvania	109½	110½	109½	110½
People's Gas	107	107	107	107
Pitts Coal pf.	74½	74	74½	74½
Pressed Steel Car	22½	22½	22½	22½
Pullman	153	153	152½	152½
Ray Con.	16½	16½	16½	16½
Reading	155½	155½	155½	155½
Ren I & S pf.	75	75	74½	74½
Rock Island	15	15½	14½	15½
Rock Island pf.	25½	25	25	25
Ry. S. S.	24½	24½	24½	24½
Seaboard A. L.	17½	17½	17½	17½
Seaboard A. L. pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½
Southern Pac.	93½	94½	93½	94
Southern Ry.	20%	21½	20%	21½
St. L. & S. F.	3½	3½	3½	3½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½
St. L. & S. F. pf.	26	26	26	26
St. L. S. & W.	26½	26½	26½	27½
Studebaker	25	25	25	25
Tenn Copper	28½	28½	28½	28½
Third Ave.	31	31	31	31
Underwood	83	83	83	83
Union Pac.	141½	144½	141½	143
Union Pac. pf.	81	81	81	81
U. B. & P. pf.	25	25	25	25
U. S. Rubber	57½	57½	56½	56½
U. S. Rubber pf.	102	102	102	102
U. S. Steel	51½	52½	51½	51½
U. S. Steel pf.	102½	103½	102½	102½
Utah Copper	40½	41½	40½	41
Va-Car Chem.	26½	26½	24½	24½
V. I. C. & C.	39	40	39	40
Western Union	60½	60½	60	60
Westinghouse	57½	58½	57½	58½
Wes. Cent.	43	43	43	43
Woolworth	83½	83½	82½	82½
Woolworth pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½

## CAR SURPLAGE

CHICAGO.—The American Railway Association reports as of June 14 total surplus cars 71,126, an increase of 10,825 compared with the preceding report. Of this increase 9331 is in box cars, 1000 in flat, 1907 miscellaneous and a decrease of 503 in coal. Total shortage is placed at 7199, a decrease of 2184 cars, of which 958 is in box, 23 in flat, 1076 in coal and 127 in miscellaneous cars. The net surplus is 63,927 cars.

\*Ex-dividend.

## LITTLE MORE ACTIVITY IN LONDON TODAY

Early Liquidation Is Followed by Rally and Considerable Irregularity Prevails—Some Improvement in Americans

## CONSOLS ARE HIGHER

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Markets considerably better, closing with firm tendencies.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON, evening.—At the close sentiment was cheerful, with securities at the best level of the session.

Repurchasing was general, and there was a complete absence of liquidation.

The Bank of England did some discounting and was a large lender of funds. Consols rallied sharply and the home railway group showed further amelioration. Under the influence of better advices from your side the American department ended strong and Canadian Pacific were sympathetically affected.

Weakness was shown in South American rails and foreigners lacked stability in spots. Balkan securities were flat.

There was a recovery in mines. Rio Tinto at 71 showed a net gain of 2½ and De Beers at 20½ were 3-16 net higher.

PARIS—Bourse closed steadier.

BERLIN—Bourse was steady at the close.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Consols money... 72½

do account... 15

Amalgamated... 15½

Baltimore & Ohio... 92½

Canadian Pacific... 21½

Chesapeake & Ohio... 40½

Chicago & St. Louis... 10½



# Events in the Athletic World

## OBERLIN MEN WILL HAVE NEW ATHLETIC FIELD

Plans Drawn and Work Already Begun on Great Space for Benefit of All Students at Ohio Institution

TO COST \$50,000

OBELIN, O.—The dawn of the new era in the life of Oberlin men is at hand. Plans have been drawn and work already begun which will eventually give every man in Oberlin College a chance to participate in some form of open air activity for his own pleasure and well-being. While intercollegiate athletics are not to be ignored in the provisions made, the underlying purpose of the proposed field is to benefit those whose need is the greatest—the non-athletic students.

The new field is a combination of Dill field and Athletic park, plus 10 acres lying north and west of them, which has been used by academy teams since its purchase seven years ago, and with the addition of four acres recently acquired by the college, adjoining Dill field on the east.

The varsity football field, surrounded by a new cinder track, will be situated directly north of the end of Woodland avenue, about 200 feet east of the old Dill field gridiron. It will be flanked by adequate stands, modest but attractive in appearance.

That all the sports which interest crowds of spectators may be easily reached through the main entrance at the head of Woodland avenue, the varsity baseball diamond will be located just northwest of the football field and track. It will have its separate grandstand which will be easily reached by walks and drives from the main entrance.

In addition to the two varsity fields mentioned, which will be only an improved reduplication of the present facilities, at least three and, if necessary, four additional football fields will be laid out. Three practise diamonds for baseball are also afforded, while just inside the entrance to the left, lying west of the varsity football field, there is room for 14 first class tennis courts. The tennis courts shown just northwest of these are designed for intercollegiate matches and for the use of varsity tennis teams.

The feature of the cinder track, which deserves special mention, is the 220 yard straightaway—the only one of its kind in the state of Ohio. This new track, scientifically constructed, curbed both inside and out, built absolutely level, yet adequately drained, will prove a great boon to Ohio athletics as well as to Oberlin students.

Underneath the stands, locker and dressing rooms, shower baths and storage rooms will be provided. It will be possible for students going out for an hour's exercise to go directly to the field without the trouble and loss of time now necessitated by first going to the gymnasium and then to the field.

The entire field will, of necessity, have to be enclosed, but it is hoped that a considerable portion of the fence can be so designed as to make it pleasing and attractive without exceeding a reasonable outlay. At the end of Woodland avenue a suitable entrance with gateway, ticket booths and turnstiles and the necessary facilities for handling a crowd easily and quickly must eventually be provided.

It has been considered that this entrance, as well as some other individual features of the plan, will afford to classes a suitable way to make their class gifts to the college.

Perhaps the most important of all the provisions made is the system of drainage. This comprises the laying of over 8000 feet of tile under specifications which assure rapid and effective drainage.

Such drainage will go far toward overcoming the unfavorable character of the Oberlin soil. At this writing about one third of the drainage system has been installed and the excavation for the running track has been made.

The area within the track has been graded so as to make the football field slightly crowned in the center, thus affording surface drainage to supplement the subdrainage system. It is expected that this area will be enriched and seeded within the next few days, thus giving ample time to secure a sod which will at least be sufficient for the intercollegiate games next fall.

The athletic association has turned over to the college slightly over \$4000 toward the financing of this project. The Cleveland Club of Oberlin Men has voluntarily voted to raise the balance of the sum required to complete the field.

It is hoped that the efforts of the alumni will be so successful that the work may go forward without interruption. A rough estimate of the several items of expense called for in the plans as projected is as follows:

Additional land	\$4,400
Underdrainage	\$3,500
Construction of new track and grading	3,000
Varsity football field	3,000
Construction of tennis courts, play grounds and practice fields	3,500
Concrete stands and bleachers	20,000
Football and track	10,000
Main entrance, fence, etc.	500

## HARVARD ENDS SUCCESSFUL ATHLETIC YEAR

## BOSTON CHAMPIONS SHOW STRONG FOR PAST WEEK, LOSING BUT SINGLE GAME

Harvard's athletic season ended Saturday with the baseball victory over Yale at Ebbets park, Brooklyn, the Cambridge major athletic team winning four of the five contests with Yale and the freshmen getting full share of the class honors.

Harvard won football, baseball, hockey and rowing from Yale, while the lacrosse and soccer teams won their league championships. Only in track sports was Harvard beaten by Yale, the Crimson athletes later coming out to furnish the sensation of the intercollegiate championship games and running a close second to the victorious Pennsylvanians.

The year was the last that Harvard's athletics will be conducted under the supervision of William F. Garcelon, treasurer of the H. A. A., whose resignation will go into effect Aug. 1. In his five years at Cambridge, Mr. Garcelon not only has brought about a splendid reorganization of the athletic department, but has seen the Crimson win more than a full share of victories in all branches of competitive sport.

His successor has not been selected by the athletic committee, but after his retirement it is very likely that Mr. Garcelon will be available as an advisor and that he will continue his special interest in track sports, over which he was the director, even before he took the office of graduate treasurer and supervisor of general athletics at Harvard.

## ASSOCIATION MAKES RULES

NEW YORK—The first general meeting of the United States of America Football Association, the newly organized governing soccer body of the United States, was held here yesterday. Delegates from all sections of the country attended. The following officers were elected: Dr. G. R. Manning, New York, president; Oliver Hemingway of Philadelphia, Thomas H. McKnight of Chicago and W. D. Love of Pawtucket, vice presidents; Thomas W. Cahill, Newark, N. J., secretary; Archibald Birse, Chicago, treasurer.

The principal business transacted, aside from the election of officers, was the adoption of constitution and the official rules, as well as the national challenge cup rules, which will govern all amateur and professional games in this country.

## CLARK RACE WILL START SATURDAY

NEWPORT—The third Clark cup race for the Clark gold cup, which starts Saturday around Cape Cod to Marblehead, was instituted two years ago by F. Lewis Clark of Spokane, Wash., then commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, as an incentive to bring the fleet of yachts attending the Harvard and Yale races into eastern waters. The trophy for the race is of solid gold, of artistic workmanship and valued at \$1500.

The big schooner Elena, owned by Morton F. Plant of Groton, Ct., has two holds on the cup and will endeavor to obtain permanent possession this year. It is expected that she will sail against the Irolita, formerly the Queen, owned and sailed by E. Walter Clark of Philadelphia; the Enchantress, owned by William E. Ielin of New York, and the Sea Fox, owned by Commodore Dallas B. Pratt of the New York Yacht Club, as well as the new Vagrant, owned and sailed by Harold S. Vanderbilt of New York, the latest addition to the big schooner fleet.

The Eastern Yacht Club offers additional prizes for sloops and yawls.

## POLO AT ONWENTZIA TOMORROW

CHICAGO—Play in the mid western polo championship games will start tomorrow at the Onwentsia Club. The Kansas City Club team, three time champions, will oppose the Cincinnati team in the first match.

## STANFORD BEATS KEIO 5 TO 4

TOKIO.—The baseball team of Leland Stanford Jr. University defeated the nine of Keio University yesterday in a closely played game, 5 to 4.

## WON WESTERN CONFERENCE RELAY



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS VARSITY ONE-MILE RELAY TEAM FOR 1913

Left to right—Henderson, Hunter, Coach Gill, Sanders and Cortis

URBANA, Ill.—For the third successive year and the fourth since the event was first scheduled in 1909, the University of Illinois captured the western conference one-mile relay championship this year. Coach Gill has had remarkable success in developing one-mile relay teams and the only university that has yet captured the title from his pupils is Leland Stanford, Jr., which won the 1910 title. This year's team traffic lasted more than 20 minutes, the other 12 minutes.

# Boston Plays Philadelphia

## BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF TOURNEY IS UP TO STANDARD

No Less Than 198 Names in the List of Competitors at St. Andrews—H. H. Hilton Wins for Fourth Time

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	35	17	.673
New York	32	21	.563
Brooklyn	29	23	.558
Chicago	32	27	.542
Pittsburgh	27	31	.496
Boston	24	30	.444
St. Louis	24	37	.409
Cincinnati	20	39	.339

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Philadelphia	42	15	.737
Cleveland	39	22	.663
Boston	31	26	.544
Washington	33	28	.541
Chicago	33	29	.532
Pittsburgh	23	37	.429
St. Louis	42	35	.526
New York	17	41	.293

## RESULTS SATURDAY

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	5	Philadelphia	.4
Philadelphia	5	Boston	.4
Brooklyn	2	New York	.0
Chicago	0	St. Louis	.0

## RESULTS YESTERDAY

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	5	Philadelphia	.4
Philadelphia	5	Boston	.4
Brooklyn	2	New York	.0
Chicago	0	St. Louis	.0

## GAMES TODAY

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	5	Philadelphia	.4
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## GAMES TODAY

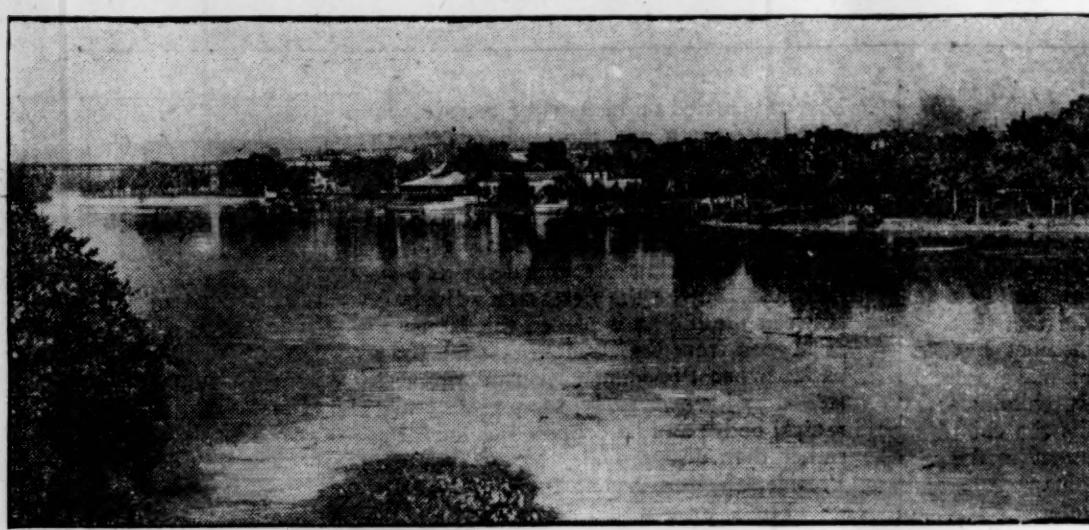
	Won	Lost	P. C.





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## THE HOME FORUM



## MISSISSIPPI FURNISHES FREE BATHS TO CITY OF ST. PAUL

THE "Father of Waters" assumes a motherly task, at the point shown in this picture, and provides a bath for the people of St. Paul. The Minnesota river joins the Mississippi not very far

west of St. Paul, and the suddenly enlarged stream is one reason why the famous twin cities grew up here. The chief reason, of course, is that the falls of St. Anthony turned the river into

a natural water power just above St. Paul, and led to the building up of the manufacturing for which both St. Paul and Minneapolis have achieved international repute.

Better to sit at the water's birth  
Than a sea of waves to win.  
To live in the love that floweth forth  
Than the love that floweth in.  
Be thy heart a well of love, my child,  
Flowing and free and sure,  
For a cistern of love though undefiled  
Keeps not the spirit pure.

—George MacDonald.

## Camping With Motor Cycle

Of all the hour's new means of conveyance the motor cycle seems to approach most nearly to the joys of flying combined with the stability and practicality of walking. In Suburban Life is described a wonderful trip taken from New Jersey to Boston and back through western Massachusetts and down the Hudson. Two men make it on motor cycles. They tell casually of 80 miles in a single run without realizing that they had traveled, and even the longest day's run of 150 miles seems a small matter. They buzz along through the sweet country world, stopping for provisions here and there, and making their camp in the open. If rain overtakes them they find a barn or at a pinch take refuge in a farmhouse. While it would seem to the uninitiated as if the motor cycle has not even as many advantages as the bicycle in point of allowing one to watch the landscape that is sweeping past—and one knows how little one sees from a bicycle—yet the account of this two weeks outing seems satisfactory indeed. The young men spent \$25 apiece, traveled 1200 miles and saw important cities and points of interest in four states.

## Mr. Howells' Little Scheme

W. D. Howells in Harpers discusses the problem of just what voters ought to be admitted to take part in any election deciding the question of votes for women. He proposes three questions to be propounded by the challengers:

Do you now always give up your seat in the car to a strap-hanging lady?

Do you always take off your hat on entering an elevator where there are ladies?

What are your views on votes for women?

"If the elector answers that he is opposed to the vote, but does neither of the other things, he might be disfranchised. If he can truthfully answer that he does these chivalrous things as due compensation for the vote withheld, he might be allowed to vote, but he ought to bring at least two reliable witnesses who would certify that they had traveled, and even the longest day's run of 150 miles seems a small matter. They buzz along through the sweet country world, stopping for provisions here and there, and making their camp in the open. If rain overtakes them they find a barn or at a pinch take refuge in a farmhouse. While it would seem to the uninitiated as if the motor cycle has not even as many advantages as the bicycle in point of allowing one to watch the landscape that is sweeping past—and one knows how little one sees from a bicycle—yet the account of this two weeks outing seems satisfactory indeed. The young men spent \$25 apiece, traveled 1200 miles and saw important cities and points of interest in four states.

## Through the Week

Sunday—Be a man, worthy of the universe that begot you.

Monday—One has much to learn before one can make sure and certain about another's actions.

Tuesday—Who can hinder you from being good?

Wednesday—When you complain of some breach of faith or gratitude, take heed first and foremost to yourself.

Thursday—Nothing is good for a man which does not make him just, temperate, brave, free.

Friday—Gentler with every one.

Saturday—Let us shut our eyes to much in those who are, as it were, tussling at our side.—Marcus Aurelius.

## MASTER BIRCH OF SCHOOL STREET

IT is a curiously interesting fact that "Master Birch" of the old-time Latin school on School street, Boston, whose real name was Lovell, was the trainer and inspirer of some of the leading figures in the American revolution, though he was himself a loyalist. It was he who spoke the famous words, "Deponit libros"—put down your books—on that memorable day in 1775 when war was finally declared. The Latin school was then a one-story brick building. When it presently became necessary to enlarge King's Chapel, a pretentious building indeed for its time, the school land had to be used, so the trustees of the chapel built a new school across the street. An amusing rhyme of the times, by Joseph Green, says:

"A fig for your learning, I tell you the town  
To make the church larger must pull the school down";

"Unhappily spoken," exclaims Master Birch,

"Then learning, it seems, stops the growth of the church!"

School street is also the narrow thoroughfare where stands the city hall, a modern building of the period when architecture in America was an eyesore, but imposing enough in its way. Beside it runs an alley through to Court street which is faced with little shops that are still typically Bostonian. Foot passengers may go through these long blocks here by this narrow passage and up and down certain steps all the way from Bromfield street to Elm and so on down to the North station. In the old days the Common came clear to the corner of School street and Tremont, and the old Granary stood where Park Street church—Brimstone Corner, as it was afterward called—now stands. The Old Granary gave its name to the plot of land set off in 1660 that is still leafy and green behind tall iron gates between Tremont street and the back of the Athenaeum.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, June 23, 1913

### Spain and Morocco

ALL the information which comes in from Tetuan in the northern Spanish zone of Morocco, makes it abundantly clear that all is by no means well there. The rising of the mountain tribes would seem to be general, and the fact that the most famous shrine in the northern district, Mulai Abd-es-Salam, has been fixed upon as the rallying point, lends to the movement that religious character which, anywhere in the great "Muhammadan belt," must be a matter of grave concern. Spain's position is a difficult one. She owes her present place in Morocco almost entirely to her geographical position, to the fact that England desired to insure herself against France, and to the fact that France, by agreeing to the erection of a buffer state between herself and Great Britain at Gibraltar, sought to secure the latter's acquiescence in her proclamation of a protectorate over the Shereefian empire. The whole Morocco "incident" with its secret treaties and distinctly discreditable methods, has little to be said for it, and the most enlightened statesmen in all the countries concerned desire to see diplomacy purged of such methods. The position of Spain is possibly no worse than that of her neighbors, but it cannot be described as anything but inglorious.

At the time of the Franco-Spanish secret treaty of 1904 her interests in Morocco had sunk to the vanishing point. There was no national desire and no economic reason for an expansion into Morocco. It took France close on seventy years to establish herself in Algeria. It cost her many milliards of francs, and she succeeded mainly because she had the money and a large popular approval of her policy. Spain has neither the one nor the other. The Moroccan policy of the government is by no means popular, and it is impossible, when contemplating the troubles which at present are being fomented round Tetuan, to forget the indignation which swept over Spain three years ago when the revolutionists were called out for the Rif campaign; the revolt at Barcelona which immediately followed their departure, and the cries of "Abajo la guerra" which were heard in every town and village throughout the country.

The ray of light is afforded by the evident signs in Spain herself of an awakening to better things. France saved herself much in Tunis by applying the lessons she had learned in Algeria. Spain has access to the experience of her neighbor in both countries, and evidence is not altogether lacking that she will make the effort to profit by such experience.

### Federal Control of Terminal Rates

ANY person conversant with conditions in most cities of the Union located on the seaboard knows that corporate control of wharfage, circuit lines and terminal facilities is usually so complete that when either private or community interests come in clash with the corporations the latter usually are victors. To the insight of shrewd transportation company officials and their legal advisers and to the lethargy and stupidity of the public is due the tie-up of property that in most cases never should have been other than municipally controlled. In these circumstances, therefore, it is gratifying to find the interstate commerce commission coming to the rescue, so far as it can, with the ruling that hereafter, "wharves and tracks leading thereto, owned by a railroad carrier engaged in interstate commerce and used for receiving and delivering property moving by rail in interstate and foreign commerce, are subject to the act to regulate commerce, and the regulations and practices affecting their use must be reasonable and non-discriminatory." To be sure this ruling has yet to stand the test of litigation that undoubtedly will follow its application and enforcement. Moreover it has to do only with certain uses made of such properties and terminals, and not with their titles as portions of communities privately held but now publicly coveted. Nevertheless the decree registers a marked step forward. Enforced it will attack local monopoly with power that cannot be resisted or bought off. The effort to restore a measure of equality in access to river and sea fronts which this ruling hints at is one that has been too long delayed.

### Children's Idle Hours and Vacation Schools

THE survey undertaken by Waltham, Mass., with the view of determining as nearly as possible how school children employ their idle hours, should be productive of much interesting and valuable data. It would be well if similar inquiries were instituted in other communities and in all parts of the country, so that conclusions might be based upon the most comprehensive information obtainable. Geographical, climatic and industrial conditions, it is fair to presume, would be found to affect greatly the character of juvenile pastimes and occupations during the hours and days that are free from school attendance. The child in the United States North finds employment and play very different in many respects from those within the reach of the child in the South. There is a wide variation in child activities across the continent. The country and the city child find different interests. Perhaps no sharper contrasts may be seen anywhere than those that mark the daily life of the child in the city's congested districts and in the city's suburbs.

It is a most hopeful and encouraging thing that matured and educated thought is being directed into such channels of investigation as that indicated here. It means that we are no longer content with casual observation or with chance conclusion. We want to know. We want to know what the child does with its time, for itself, when school is out, that we may find wherein society is negligent of its obligations to the young, wherein its efforts to meet these obligations may be strengthened through ascertained facts.

The vacation school is one of the results of the closer study of child needs in these recent years, and its development is one of the amazing social achievements of the period. Whereas only fifty-six municipalities in the United States were provided with vacation

schools in 1909, 141 municipalities had adopted them in 1912. These have been employed as agencies for turning the idle time of children to good account. Play has been made out of work, so that the children, unconscious of laborious exertion, have become adepts in basketry, sewing, woodwork, cooking, sloyd, dressmaking. Common sense has been applied everywhere in the extension and application of the system, with the result, for example, that the child in St. Louis is not subjected to the course provided for the child in New York or the child in San Francisco. Moreover, the fact that play is natural, wholesome, desirable, is not for a moment lost sight of, although it may be directed into channels that make for the education and training of those engaged in it. Thus, childlike ness, with all its innocent charm, may be preserved while the child is receiving direction and instruction. The new movement in the child's behalf, taking it in all its phases, is beyond ordinary commendation; it promises to bear fruit of inestimable value to the nation.

IT IS ENTIRELY in accord with the general trend of things that the portable house should be so reduced in bulk and weight as to be almost as light as the tent of the Arab. All that was required to bring it to its present stage of perfection was time. A little more time and, doubtless, a house that may now be carried from place to place in a light vehicle may become an essential part of the equipment of a touring motor car. Indeed, it requires not much more at present than a rearrangement of the baggage-carrying facilities of the large automobile to make room on the rear of, or under, the body for the frame of a portable dwelling. For the manufacturers are using prepared canvas where they once used wood. Improvements in waterproofing, and such features, are so great that a very light material may now be employed in walls and partitions. Having a framework of Washington fir, a three-room bungalow may be carried about the country almost as easily as some of the modern upright trunks.

But, of course, this is not all. There must be some kind of furniture and equipment. Well, they are reducing everything of this character in size and weight also, and it really begins to look as if a man and wife, or even a small family, might in a short time be able to tour the continent with little regard for anything in the way of outside accommodation save the gasoline supply. Of course, this opens up no end of possibilities to the imaginative and speculative thinker. Suppose, for instance, that portable house excursions should become popular, that is to say, fashionable, and suppose the present ratio of progress in the reduction of bulk and weight of portable house parts should be maintained, and suppose that the lighter and cheaper automobile should come into use until nearly everybody might own one, and suppose that automobile owners should then form the habit of touring in the South during the winter and in the North during the summer, camping in portable houses wherever they happened to be, and, so to speak, living on the country, having no care or expense aside from gasoline—what, it might be asked, would become of the cities, what would become of society as it exists today? Would Americans, or a very large proportion of them, become nomads? Would there be any means of reaching them by mail? How could they be made to vote? How supply them with newspapers and all the other elevating and refining influences of this complex civilization? Or, to put it in another way, suppose that, through conjunction of the automobile, or the aeroplane, and the portable house, a man or a family could "pick up" at any minute and preempt a site at any point along the country side, changing the place of residence daily, or even three times a day; what would become of real estate values?

There is no occasion for immediate alarm, but it is well enough, as a summer recreation, to think of the many things that might happen if the present population of the United States should, through possibilities opened up by combination of the motor car and the portable dwelling, become migratory.

### Verdicts of Business Men

THERE are no surer guides to opinion and sentiment among the business men of the United States than the nation-wide polls by correspondence which are taken formally, from time to time, by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and its affiliated bodies. On June 14 the final verdict of constituent members on two important matters was registered. By a vote of 715 to 9, a preponderating majority voted for a permanent tariff commission, bi-partisan in character, with authority to gather information and without authority to make recommendations except when requested. By a vote of 669 to 9, the provisos in the sundry civil bill prohibiting use, for the prosecution of labor and agricultural combinations, of any of the fund specifically set apart for enforcement of the anti-trust laws, were condemned and the trade bodies of the country aligned against the discriminating "rider."

Precisely how much weight votes of this kind now have with lawmakers, it is somewhat difficult to determine. The pending tariff law has not been shaped chiefly as the result of expert advice from a tariff commission. Such guidance of this kind as the makers of the proposed law have had, has come from the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce. The administration is understood to contend that in this bureau Congress already has an efficient agency for such advisory service as various advocates would gain by means of the bi-partisan commission.

The poll on the sundry civil appropriation bill "rider" reflects undoubtedly the opinion of the American business world, an opinion that is not likely to change whatever may be the President's action. If he explicitly rejects the principle of the discrimination authorized by the "rider" while making clear the practical reasons which seem to him to compel his signature to the bill, he will partially break the force of the criticism which is bound to follow, but only lessen and not repulse it. Much depends upon the wording of any plea of extenuation and the degree of his candor in dealing with the public.

A NEW candidate each day for the office of mayor of New York is refreshing evidence of the inexhaustible supply of patriots.

EMPEROR WILLIAM would evidently have nothing to fear from the recall if it had been made to apply to kingships.

HAVING carried on his part of tariff revision with a despatch and thoroughness that has extorted admiration from his political opponents, the President now trusts to Congress to complete the job obedient to executive direction and caucus ratification. Nor does he seem to anticipate serious delay as Senate and House make the necessary adjustments between the bill as it passed the House and as it goes from the Senate. Unlike the situation when President Cleveland was dealing with a Congress controlled by his own party, the present Senate is, if anything, the more radical body; and its proposed changes have the executive's sanction rather than disapproval. Mr. Cleveland was betrayed by senators. President Wilson has so far escaped the thrust from behind.

Some men would have been satisfied with this record, and would have allowed Congress to disperse. The city of Washington in midsummer is not as salubrious as mountain or seaside resorts or as the home towns of most of the legislators. Why, then, force immediate consideration of another vexed issue, that already has waited so long for settlement that a few months of delay would not make substantial difference? The President's reasons for taking up with the currency now, he has set forth in his message, sent to Congress today.

He has the same personal reasons for wishing release from labor and tensity that senators and congressmen have. He is fully aware of the divisive and possibly disruptive effect that currency legislation may have on the party which he leads. Obviously, then, he must be influenced in his decision by something higher than considerations of a personal or partizan sort. A national need calls for prompt action. The message defines the need, and relates currency to tariff reform in a way that is skilful and persuasive.

Important changes in fundamental features of the bill which is to have the administration's support have been made so suddenly recently that it is wiser now to confine comment to the fact that currency reform is to be dealt with, and to await further light on those important aspects of the bill concerning which experts have been busy providing data for lawmakers and the public to use when time for action came. It is a body of knowledge which no administration or Congress can with safety or propriety ignore. No prejudices against any group of men or any special region of the country can be allowed to influence action if it is to meet the demands of the hour and of the future. In reacting from one extreme of too little currency control there is no need of going to the other. Coordination and cooperation of all factors involved in the process will produce better results than subordination of the many to the one. The nation should be dominant but not domineeringly so. Expert aid from professional bankers and counsel from responsible financiers should partially shape administration of the central banking organization. Influences that are conservative and non-political should be controlling.

### Enormous Cost of Smoke

FOLLOWING the lead of a committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce appointed for the special purpose of inquiring into the smoke waste and nuisance in that city, the chief smoke inspector of Cincinnati has been gathering important data on the subject. His figures fully substantiate those reported by the Cleveland committee, as they were at the time commented upon in these columns, but they are even more comprehensive and striking. From the summary of his report printed in the Monitor it would appear that Cincinnati's annual tribute to imperfect combustion of fuel is about \$8,000,000. Proceeding upon the same basis, it is found that the money loss from smoke in towns of more than 30,000 inhabitants in the United States reaches a total of \$550,000,000 annually, and if towns of less than 30,000 inhabitants be included, the annual loss is \$650,000,000. This is an enormous waste, and, because preventable, it is a shameful one.

Cleveland and Cincinnati are both exceptionally prosperous industrial communities, and the excuse, a poor one, that smoke is but the natural consequence of this prosperity will probably be offered in their behalf. It will not, however, in their case, any more than in the case of Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and other large American cities, compensate for the harm done their reputation. Almost without exception, the smoke-burdened cities of the United States are now willing to confess that they suffer as much from the loss of residents of a substantial and refined character as they do through the waste of fuel and from damage done property by the smoke nuisance. Hence, almost without exception also, they are striving now to make themselves "better places," that is cleaner and more comfortable places, "in which to live."

Much has been said of late with regard to the propriety of visiting America first, but it is a serious question whether some parts of America, possessing unquestioned attractions, natural and other, are, in present conditions, and mainly because of public toleration of the smoke nuisance, ready to receive visitors properly. Take Denver, Col., for instance. Upon invitation of one of the leading newspapers of that city, Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, Mass., a distinguished landscape architect, has recently made public some of his impressions with regard to the community. Says he, in one passage: "To the railroad traveler who passes directly through it, Denver is merely a disagreeable interlude in a pleasant journey. He thinks of it as of some dirty, commonplace eastern city intruded into the bright, sparkling Colorado country. And if he thinks of stopping off in Colorado on his return journey he is apt to say: 'Well, I won't stop in Denver, anyhow. What I want to see is Colorado.'"

It is just as well to be outspoken and plain in regard to this matter. The indifference, carelessness, shiftlessness, or whatever it may be, that is responsible for the transformation of really beautiful American cities into blots and blemishes upon the landscape—that is shutting out or else disfiguring even some of the country's finest mountain and valley scenery—should not be encouraged with soft words.

AGREEMENT by twenty women of the city of Mexico, and of the most aristocratic circles, to buy no goods made in the United States has not yet proved a great disturbance. But it represents a feeling which the United States cannot afford to disregard.

EVEN if Governor Sulzer fails to get the open primary, he has succeeded in opening the secrets of New York politics to an extent that makes his campaign worth the trouble.